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WIND TUNNEL MEASUREMENTS OF THE MAGNUS INDUCED SURFACE PRESSURES ON A SPINNING ARTILLERY PROJECTILE MODEL IN THE TRANSONIC SPEED REGIME



by Miles C. Miller
John W. Molnar
RESEARCH DIRECTORATE

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PREFACE

The work described in this report was authorized under Project No. 1L162618AH80, Launch and Flight Technology, Exploratory Development. This funding supported the design, fabrication, testing, and analysis aspects of the effort. This work was started in October 1979 and completed in September 1984.

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This project required the support of several organizations and was made possible because of the efforts of certain key individuals who the authors would like to recognize and thank.

All funding for the design, fabrication, testing and analysis associated with this study was provided by the U.S. Army Ballistics Research Laboratory. The funding and support provided by Dr. Charles H. Murphy, Chief of the Launch and Flight Dynamics Division, were essential to its completion.

The fabrication of the wind tunnel model and sting components was accomplished by the Experimental Fabrication Branch, Research, Development and Engineering Support Directorate, Chemical Research, Development and Engineering Center (formerly the Chemical Systems Laboratory). In particular, the exceptional skills of Coy Barker, David Blake, Kenneth Younger, Scotty Johnson, and Llewellyn Thompson provided the high quality test items required.

A key element in the success of this study was the o-ring utilized in the sliding seal. The cooperative efforts of Ike Royster and Dutch Haddock of the Parker Hannifin Corporation in providing advice and samples facilitated the evaluation and selection of the required o-ring configuration and material.

Access to the NASA Ames, 14-foot transonic wind tunnel was gained through the test justification support provided by Harold R. Vaughn and Albert E. Hodapp of the Aeroballistic Division, Sandia National Laboratories and Carman Spinelli, XM785 Project Manager at the U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Center.

Important guidance for the test procedure and interpretation of the resulting data was obtained from Dr. William Oberkampf of the Aeroballistic Division, Sandia National Laboratories.

Individuals from the Aerodynamics Research and Concepts Assistance Branch also contributed to this effort. Owen C. Smith, Jr., in addition to his previous efforts in developing the sliding seal design, participated in several of the functional check-outs of the model and instrumentation systems prior to the wind tunnel test. Daniel J. Weber developed the computer program necessary to analyze the relatively large volume of complex data reduction associated with force and moment coefficient pressure integration.

Finally, the authors express their appreciation to Abraham Flatau for his encouragement and support, which allowed the sliding seal experimental technique to be sequentially evolved from the initial concept in 1975 to the current application.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.	INTRODUCTION	9
2.	BACKGROUND	12
3.	MODEL DESCRIPTION	14
4.	TEST PROCEDURE	30
5.	ANALYSIS OF RESULTS	34
5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5	General Surface Pressure Distribution Force and Moment Distribution Rotating Band Effect Base Pressure Comparison of Surface Pressure Test Results With Other Data Sources	34 37 37 57 57
6.	CONCLUSIONS	67
	LITERATURE CITED	73
	GLOSSARY	75
	APPENDIXES	
	A Tabulated Wind Tunnel Test Data B Plotted Wind Tunnel Test Data C Force and Moment Terms Computed From Surface Pressure Data D Engineering Drawings of Wind Tunnel Model Components	79 101 111 123



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LIST OF FIGURES

		raye
Figur	<u>e</u>	
1	Time History of Projectile Yawing Motion Resulting	
*	from Magnus Instability	10
2	Objectives of the Wind Tunnel Tests	11
3	Transonic Flow Field and Surface Pressure	
	Distribution	13
4	External Configuration of the Wind Tunnel Model	15
5	Sting Arrangement for the Wind Tunnel Model	16
6	Internal Configuration of the Wind Tunnel Model	17
7	Photograph of the Model Core Showing Scanivalve	
_	Installation	18
8	Photograph of the Model Core Showing Pressure Tap	10
	Locations Management Taskeign	19
9	Surface Pressure Measurement Technique	20
10 11	Details of the Pressure Tap Seal Unit	21 22
12	Photograph of Model Boattail Section of Core	22
14	Showing Installed Pressure Tap Seal Units	23
13	Photograph of Boattail Section of Model Shell	25
14	Longitudinal Locations of the Pressure Taps	26
15	Details of Model Operation and Instrumentation	
	Interfacing	27
16	Photograph of Model Installed in 14-Foot Transonic	
	Wind Tunnel	28
17	Model Operation and Data Recording Console	31
18	Wind Tunnel Test Program	32
19	Typical Surface Pressure Measurements	33
20	Definition of Terms	36
21	Effect of Spin on Longitudinal Surface Pressure Distribution for $\alpha = 0$ Degrees	38
22	Circumferential Pressure Distribution on Boattail -	30
22	Demonstration of Repeatability	39
23	Circumferential Pressure Distribution on Boattail -	0.5
	Demonstration of Symmetry	40
24	Effect of Spin on Boattail Circumferential Pressure	
	Distribution	41
25	Effect of Angle of Attack on Boattail Circum-	
	ferential Pressure Distribution	42
26	Circumferential Location of Negative Pressure	
	Hump as a Function of Longitudinal Location	4.0
27	$(\alpha = 10 \text{ Degrees})$	43
21	Normal and Side Force Longitudinal Distribution on Spinning Model ($\alpha = 0$ Degrees)	45
28	Normal and Side Force Longitudinal Distribution	43
20	on Spinning Model ($\alpha = 4$ Degrees)	46
29	Normal and Side Force Longitudinal Distribution	
	on Spinning Model ($\alpha = 10$ Degrees)	47
30	Side Force Longitudinal Distribution on Spinning	
	Model for $\alpha = 4$ Degrees and $\alpha = 10$ Degrees	48

		Pag
Figure	<u>!</u>	
31	Effect of Spin on Normal Force Longitudinal	
	Distribution ($\alpha = 0$ Degrees)	50
32	Effect of Spin on Normal Force Longitudinal	E 1
33	Distribution ($\alpha = 4$ Degrees) Effect of Spin on Normal Force Longitudinal	51
	Distribution ($\alpha = 10$ Degrees)	52
34	Effect of Rotating Band on Longitudinal Pressure	
35	Distribution ($\alpha = 0$ Degrees) Effect of Spin on Longitudinal Pressure Distribution	58
33	Over Model With Rotating Band ($\alpha = 0$ Degrees)	59
36	Magnus Side Force Distribution on Spinning Model	0.5
	With and Without Rotating Band ($\alpha = 10$ Degrees)	60
37	Effect of Spin on Normal Force Longitudinal	
	Distribution Over Model With Rotating Band $(\alpha = 10 \text{ Degrees})$	62
38	Effect of Angle of Attack and Spin on Model Base	UL
	Pressure	64
	LIST OF TABLES	
	LIST OF TABLES	
Table		
1	Summary of O-Ring Wear During Test	35
2	Side Force and Moment Terms for $\alpha = 4$ Degrees and	00
_	$\alpha = 10$ Degrees (Rotating Band Off)	49
3	Effect of Angle of Attack on Normal Force and Moment Terms for $\hat{p} = 0$ (Rotatiny Band Off)	53
4	Effect of Angle of Attack on Normal Force and Moment	53
•	Terms for $\hat{p} =162$ (Rotating Band Off)	54
5	Effect of Spin on Normal Force and Moment Terms	
6	for α = 4 Degrees (Rotating Band Off) Effect of Spin on Normal Force and Moment Terms	55
b	for $\alpha = 10$ Degrees (Rotating Band Off)	56
7	Effect of Rotating Band on Side Force and Moment	00
_	Terms ($\alpha = 10$ Degrees)	61
8	Effect of Rotating Band on Normal Force and Moment	۲.
9	Terms ($\alpha = 10$ Degrees)	63
•	Non-Spinning Model from Surface Pressure Test Data	
	$(\alpha = 4 \text{ Degrees})$	65
10	Comparison of Normal Force and Moment Data on	
	Non-Spinning Model from Surface Pressure Test Data ($\alpha = 10$ Degrees)	66
11	Comparison of Side Force and Moment Data on	00
	Spinning Model from Surface Pressure and Direct	
10	Force Tests for $\alpha = 4$ Degrees	68
12	Comparison of Side Force and Moment Data on Spinning Model from Surface Pressure and Direct	
	Force Tests for $\alpha = 10$ Degrees	69

		Page
[able		
13	Comparison of Normal Force and Moment Terms From Surface Pressure Test Data and Computational Fluid Dynamic Code	70
14	Comparison of Side Force and Moment Terms From Surface Pressure Test Data and Computational	
	Fluid Dynamic Code	71

WIND TUNNEL MEASUREMENTS OF THE MAGNUS INDUCED SURFACE PRESSURES ON A SPINNING ARTILLERY PROJECTILE MODEL IN THE TRANSONIC SPEED REGIME

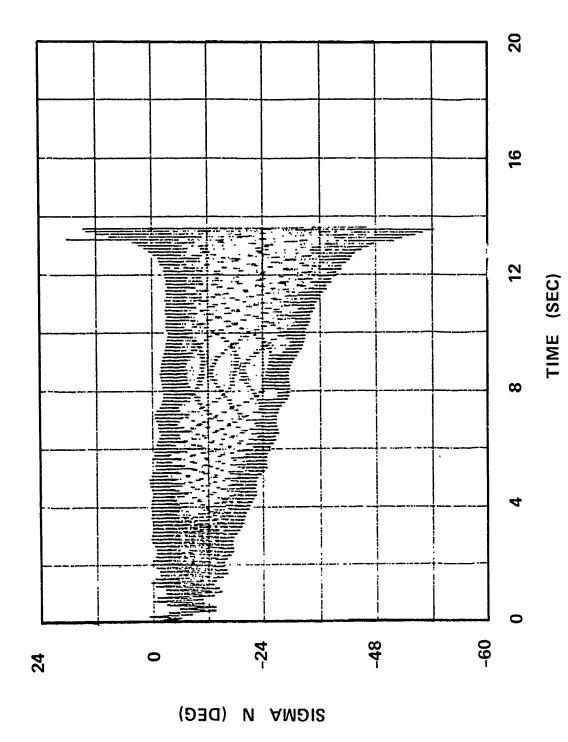
1. INTRODUCTION

A spinning projectile in flight produces aerodynamic surface pressures that have led to the so-called Magnus effect. This external aerodynamic phenomenon due to the combination of projectile spin and angle of attack produces forces and associated moments that have resulted in flight instabilities for several military projectiles. Although the Magnus force is only a 10th to a 100th of the normal force, it can have a large detrimental influence on range and accuracy. Figure 1 contains flight test data illustrating the yaw growth experienced by an artillery projectile experiencing a Magnus instability. A concerted effort has been underway to experimentally investigate the fundamental Magnus phenomena and to develop theoretical models and analytical techniques to describe the effect. 4,5

This report presents wind-tunnel test measurements of the aerodynamic surface pressures on a full scale spinning model of the M549/XM785 artillery projectile in the transonic speed regime. The model, a secant ogive, cylinder, boattail configuration with an 8-inch diameter and a 5.5 caliber length, was evaluated both with and without a rotating band. The model was tested in the NASA-Ames 14 Foot Transonic Wind Tunnel. Circumferential pressure distributions were obtained at several longitudinal locations on the model, with emphasis on the cylindrical and boattail sections. The model was tested at angles of attack of 0, 4, and 10 degrees and spin rates of 0 and 4,900 rpm. All testing was done at a Mach number of 0.94, which corresponds to the critical Mach number for this projectile configuration.

The model configuration, scale, and test conditions were selected to complement a series of wind-tunnel tests conducted by the Ballistics Research Laboratory (BRL) that involved an extensive wind-tunnel investigation of a similar projectile configuration and scale at the NASA-Langley 8-Foot Transonic Wind Tunnel.^{6,7} During these tests, the aerodynamic forces and moments as well as velocity profiles of the boundary layer were obtained on both a spinning and non-spinning model. The aerodynamic surface pressures were also measured, but only for the non-spinning condition.

The tests were conducted to extend the data base for this projectile configuration and represent the first time that the aerodynamic surface pressures have been experimentally determined on any spinning projectile. Several other test objectives were also achieved as shown in Figure 2. The results allow a detailed insight into the Magnus phenomena as well as providing experimental data to support the evolution and validation of theoretical and numerical analyses. In addition, the test demonstrated the use of a new experimental method to obtain surface pressure data.



gure 1. Time History of Projectile Yawing Motion
 Resulting from Magnus Instability

• DETERMINE MAGNUS CHARACTERISTICS OF PROJECTILE AT CRITICAL (TRANSONIC) MACH NUMBER

- EFFECT OF SPIN
- EFFECT OF ANGLE OF ATTACK
- * ATTACHED FLOW $(\alpha = 4^{\rm O})$ * SEPARATED FLOW $(\alpha = 10^{\rm O})$
- EFFECT OF ROTATING BAND
- COMPLEMENT PREVIOUS TEST DATA
- FORCE AND MOMENT
 NON-SPINNING SURFACE PRESSURE
 BOUNDARY LAYER
- INTERPRET GENERAL MAGNUS PHENOMENA
- DEMONSTRATE NEW TESTING TECHNIQUE
- PROVIDE DATA TO SUPPORT AND VERIFY THEORETICAL COMPUTATIONS

Mach number 0.94 represents the critical Mach number for this projectile (i.e., the condition where the projectile possesses the maximum destabilizing aerodynamic effects). Figure 3 depicts the flow field that exists over the projectile at this transonic condition. The shadowgraph shows that two separate shock waves occur: one just downstream of the ogive/cylinder junction and the other just downstream of the cylinder/boattail junction. This combination of subsonic and supersonic flow produce a complex surface pressure distribution as shown.

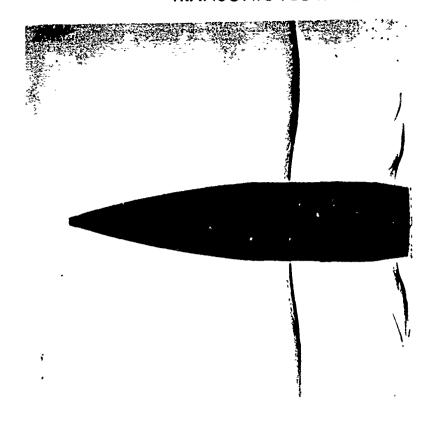
In addition to the basic angle of attack of 0 degree, the test included angles of attack of 4 and 10 degrees because they produce an attached flow and separated flow, respectively, over the boattail region of the model. The aerodynamic characteristics undergo a significant change between these two angles of attack, and the resulting pressure data would be of great interest. The spin rate of 4,900 rpm represents a tip speed ratio of .17 corresponding to a Mach 0.94 muzzle velocity condition. Finally, the influence of the rotating band on the Magnus surface pressures in the transonic speed region is of particular concern. This situation is currently being addressed by using computational fluid dynamic methods, and little experimental data exists to support or verify these theoretical analyses.⁸,9

BACKGROUND

During the past several years, the Aerodynamics Research and Concepts Assistance Branch has systematically evolved a new and unique method to experimentally measure the aerodynamic pressures acting over the external surface of the spinning wind tunnel model. The method is based on an unconventional model design and instrumentation arrangement. The model is composed of two parts. A non-spinning inner portion of the wind tunnel model, containing the instrumentation, detects the surface pressure through a series of vent holes in the spinning outer portion of the model, the pressure being retained for measurement by means of a sliding seal arrangement. 10 This method avoids the problems and limitations of conventional test techniques 11 , 12 and allows surface pressures to be measured on spinning bodies at any attitude and flow regime. In addition, the body can include indentations or protuberances.

The validity and performance capability of the testing method has been demonstrated in stages, beginning with a simple spinning right-circular cylinder in cross flow that verified the basic concept. 13 A second major series of tests involved the measurement of the surface pressures on a spinning Magnus autorotor, 14 which extended the testing method to bodies having irregular surface features and an unsteady, periodic flow field. Other studies investigated improved instrumentation elements, in particular, the critical sliding seal units. This latter work evolved a magnetic fluid seal 15 (to reduce friction effects), a miniature sized seal, and a remotely selectable pneumatic seal, all intended to increase the versatility and accuracy of the testing method. These efforts were funded by the BRL, CRDEC, and Sandia National Laboratories, respectively. Portions of the material presented in this report have been disseminated through presentations at conferences 16 and articles in technical journals. 17 A concise summary of the evolution of the experimental technique and the results obtained has also been published. 18

TRANSONIC FLOW FIELD



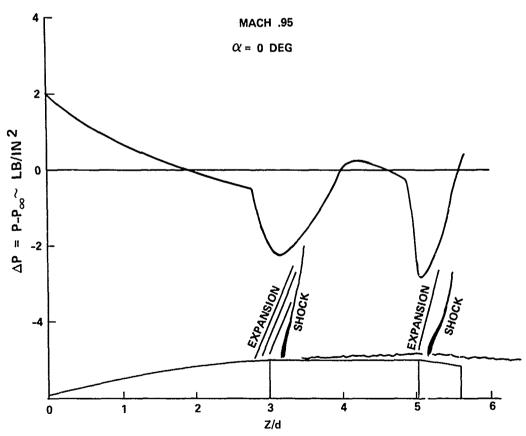


Figure 3. Transonic Flow Field and Surface Pressure Distribution

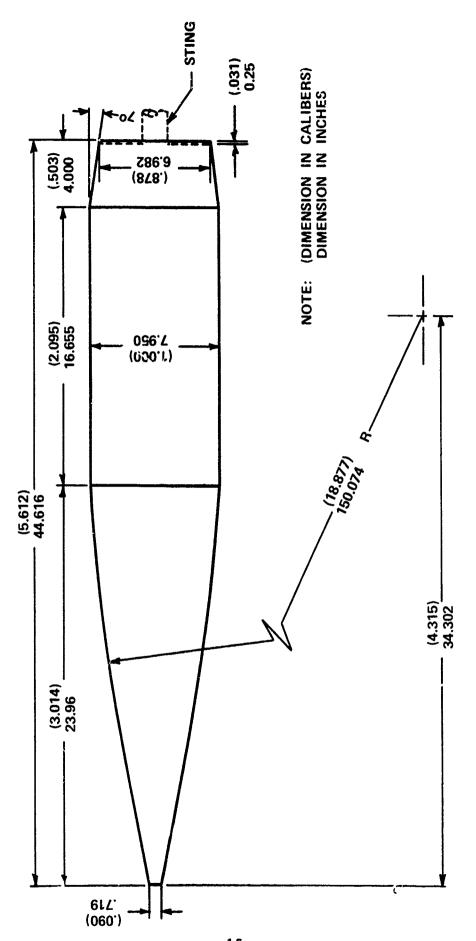
MODEL DESCRIPTION

The external model configuration and model sting arrangement are shown in Figures 4 and 5, respectively. The model was composed of a 3 caliber secant ogive, a 2 caliber cylindrical section, and a 7-degree, 0.5-caliber boattail. The projectile represents a 130-percent scale model of the M549/XM785 155-mm artillery projectile; however, it closely resembles the baseline projectile shape being analyzed by the BRL. The model also included the flat nose and wrench grooves of a standard fuze. The model's external shaping and scale were also identical to the model used in the Langley tests. The aft end of the model sting was attached directly to the wind tunnel roll head assembly which, in turn, was attached to the tunnel angle-of-attack sector sting.

A schematic drawing of the model's internal arrangement is shown in Figure 6. Detailed engineering drawings of the model components are included for your convenience in the last appendix in this report (Appendix D). The model consisted of an aluminum core containing the spin motor, pressure taps, and scanivalve mechanism. The model core was stationary (i.e., non-spinning) with respect to the model sting. The steel shell, representing the outer contour of the projectile was attached to the core by means of front and rear bearings and connected to the spin motor through an axial drive shaft at the nose. A set of four vent holes at 90-degree circumferential intervals were located through the shell at each of 20 longitudinal stations along the model. These vent holes which were 0.0625 inch in diameter coincided with the 20 pressure taps contained in the outer surface of the core section. Only two taps are shown in Figure 6 for clarity.

Two scanivalves, located in the core, were used as switching devices to allow the remote selection and engagement of the pressure tap seal units. The scanivalves were simultaneously driven by a common index/drive unit, also located in the model core. One scanivalve directed pneumatic air to a particular pressure tap seal unit to force it outward against the inner surface of the spinning shell. Concurrently, the other scanivalve directed the surface pressure being measured at that tap out through the sting to the pressure transducer and associated recording equipment located outside the tunnel. Figures 7 and 8 contain photographs of the model core with the shell removed to illustrate the scanivalve installation and the pressure tap locations, respectively.

The gap between the face of the pressure tap seal unit and the inner surface of the shell was sealed by means of a circular o-ring located on the outer face of the seal unit. The cavity created by engaging the seal unit with the shell was open to the pressure acting on the outside surface of the shell when the vent hole was aligned with the seal unit, as illustrated in Figure 9. Once the vent hole in the spinning shell rotated past this aligned position, the o-ring caused the cavity to retain the pressure. After a sufficient number of shell revolutions, the cavity eventually assumed a constant pressure equal to the pressure acting on the surface of the spinning shell at that particular circumferential location. Details of the pressure tap seal units are contained in Figure 10, and a photograph of them is shown in Figure 11. Figure 12 depicts the seal units installed in the boattail section of the core. The outer surface of each seal unit was contoured to match the radius of the inner shell surface at that location. The Parker-Hannifan No. 2-204-N827-80 o-rings, 0.5 inch diameter, were composed of lubricant-impregnated carboxylated nitrile rubber and were retained in the circular groove of the seal block by high viscosity silicone



External Configuration of the Wind Tunnel Model Figure 4.

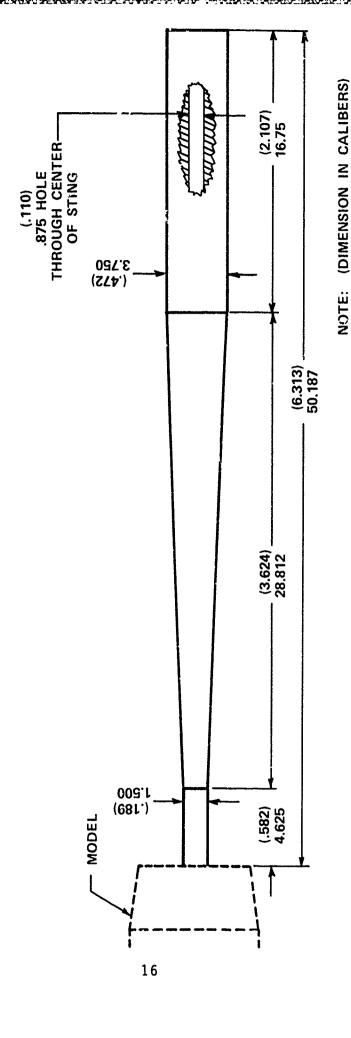
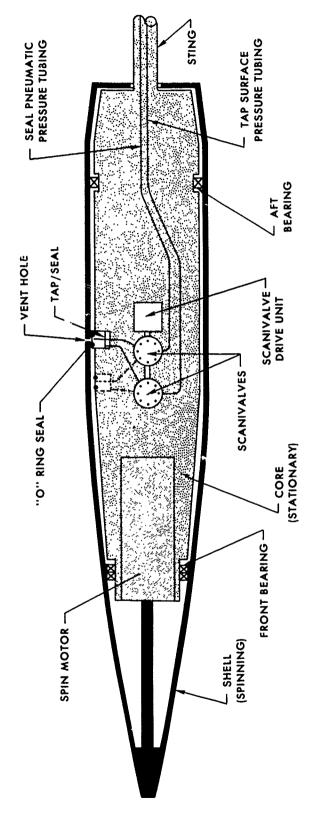


Figure 5. Sting Arrangement for the Wind Tunnel Model

DIMENSION IN INCHES



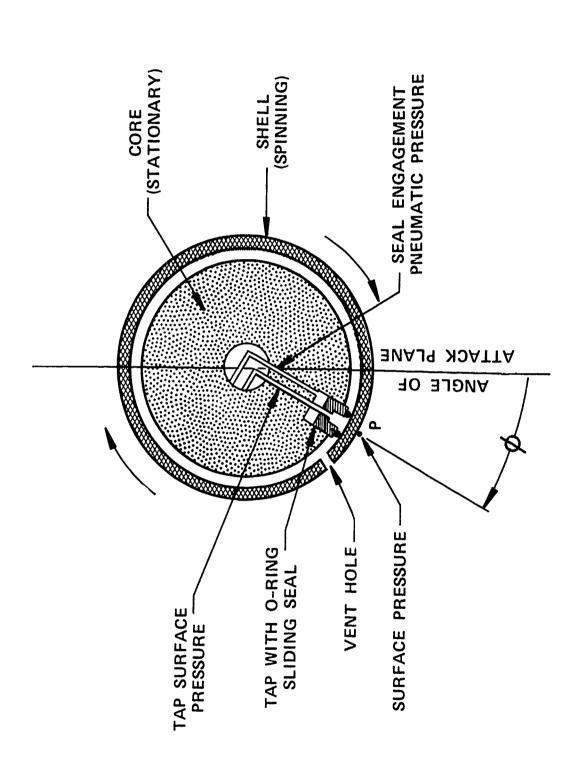
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Figure 6. Internal Configuration of the Wind Tunnel Model



Figure 7. Photograph of the Model Core Showing Scanivalve Installation

Figure 8. Photograph of the Model Core Showing Pressure Tap Locations



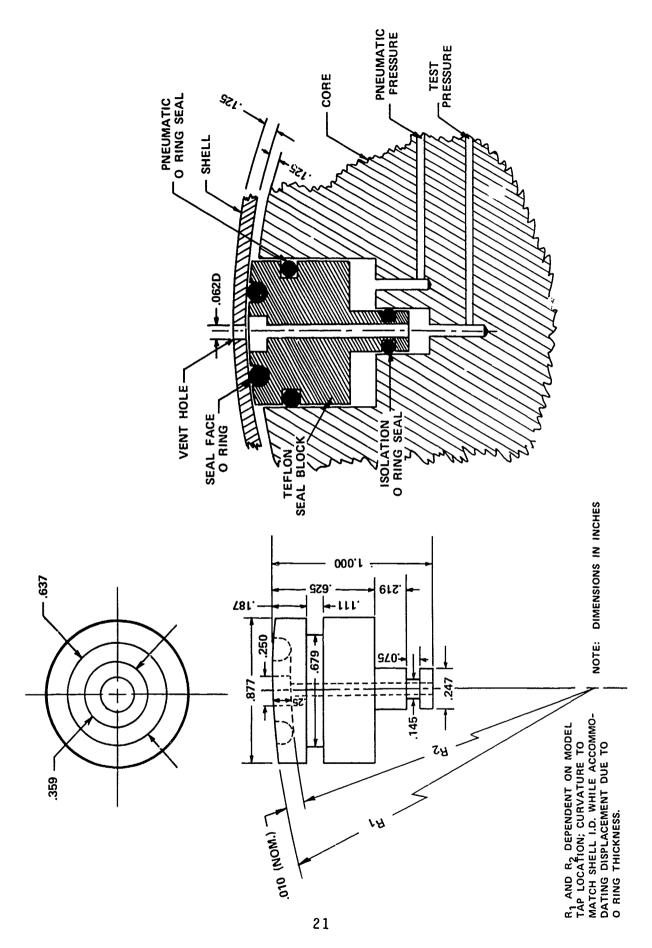
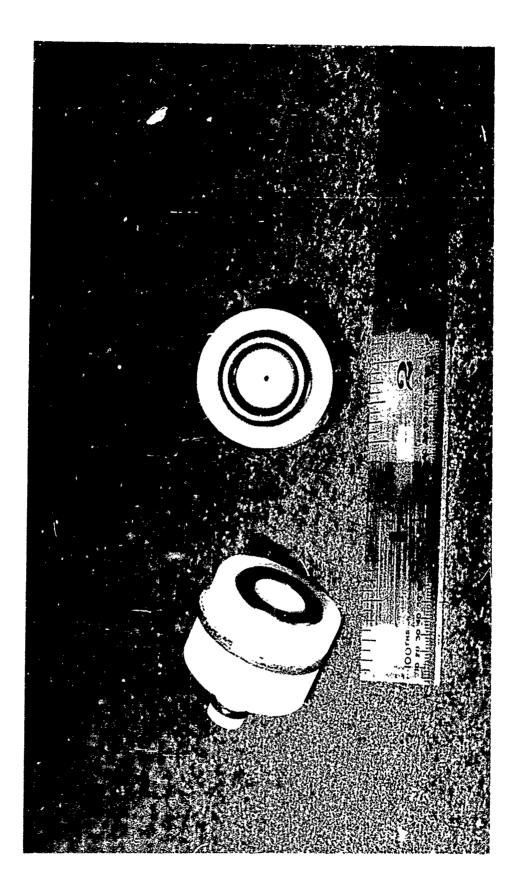


Figure 10. Details of the Pressure Tap Seal Unit



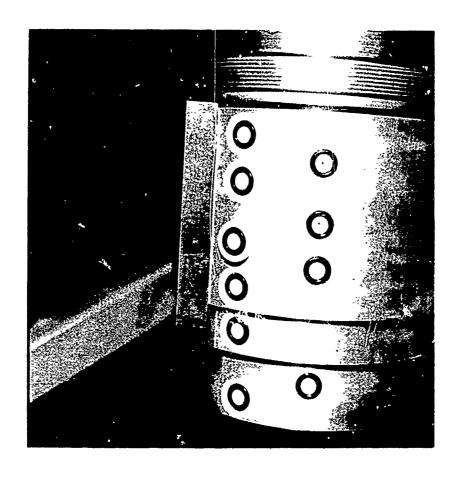


Figure 12. Photograph of Model Boattail Section of Core Showing Installed Pressure Tap Seal Units

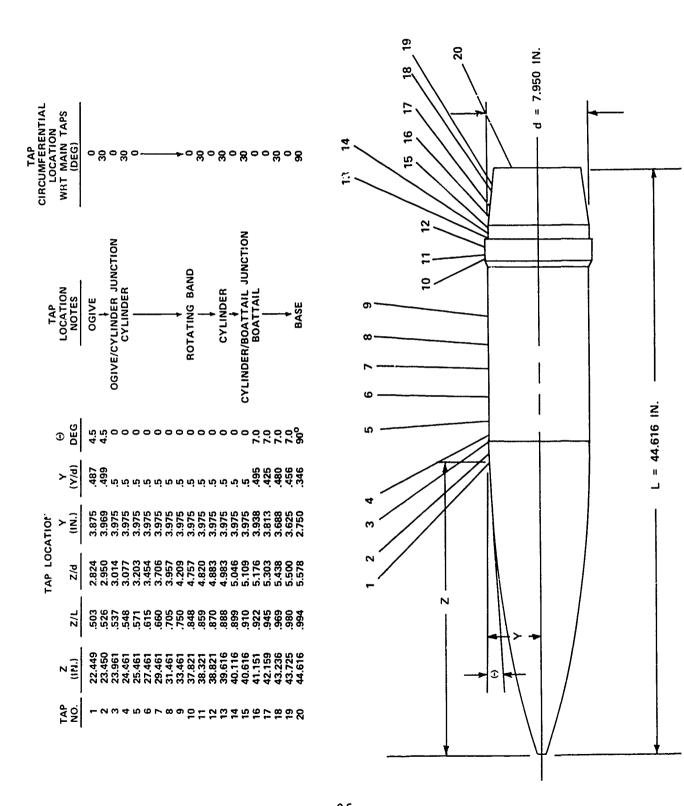
oil. Pressure measurements at various points on the surface of the spinning body were obtained by positioning the core and the attached tap to different roll attitudes relative to the angle-of-attack plane. This was accomplished by means of a remotely settable roll head located between the model sting and the tunnel angle-of-attack sector sting. The roll head allowed the model core to be sequentially set to various roll orientations.

The steel shell was made up of two basic parts. The forward part included the ogive and most of the cylindrical section. The aft part included the boattail and the portion of the cylindrical section in the area of the rotating band. The model could be tested with or without the rotating band by simply changing the aft part of the shell. Figure 13 shows the aft shell section that included the rotating band. The rotating band, which represented a post-fired condition, was machined directly into the aft shell section. Vent holes were also located on the rotating band lands and grooves, allowing measurements at these positions. The model included an enclosed base similar to the actual projectile.

The longitudinal locations of the pressure taps for the 20 vent holes are defined in Figure 14. The tap locations were selected to match those used in the non-spinning surface pressure model used in the Langley tests. Some taps were offset 30 degrees to the main line of taps to allow closer longitudinal spacing than could be achieved with the seal units in a single line. The taps were concentrated over the cylindrical and boattail portion of the model because the Magnus effect primarily occurs in this area. Also, the flow over the ogive and the resultant small Magnus effect can be analyzed quite accurately by current theoretical means. One tap was located to measure the surface pressure on the base of the model at a radial location .09 calibers in from the edge of the boattail. Detailed drawings of the model and sting components are included in Appendix P.

All operation and instrumentation wiring and tubing were routed from the model to a special console located outside the tuneral test section through a hole .875 inch in diameter located down the length of the model sting. This hole contained the operating wires, thermocouple wires, and the cooling water tubing for the motor, the scanivalve operating wires, the engagement pneumatic pressure tubing and signal pressure tubing for the taps, and the thermocouple wires for the model bearings. The instrumentation and operating interfaces are detailed in Figure 15. The water-cooled, variable frequency/variable voltage electric motor was rated at 5 hp for the nominal 5,000 rpm model spin rate. This condition was easily achieved with 150 V/150 cps obtained from the tunnel generator system. The motor operated at about 10 amps and the motor temperature never exceeded 100 °F even after sustained operation of up to 8 hours. Model spin was smooth and, once established, never varied more than 50 rpm from the nominal 4,900 rpm. Engagement of a pressure tab seal unit reduced the spin rate about $100\ \text{rpm}$. Model bearing temperatures never exceeded $100\ \text{°F}$ even under sustained spinning for several hours with the tunnel operating at a stagnation temperature of 130 °F. The model had no perceivable pitch or yaw motion during the test and possessed no vibration under all conditions of spin and angles of attack. During this test, the model was spun at 5,000 rpm for a total of 55 hours. Even after these 16,500,000 revolutions, the model bearings appeared to be as good as new. A photograph of the model installed in the wind tunnel test section is shown in Figure 16. The model core weighed 100 pounds, the model shell, 65 pounds, and the model sting, 85 pounds.

Figure 13. Photograph of Boattail Section of Model Shell



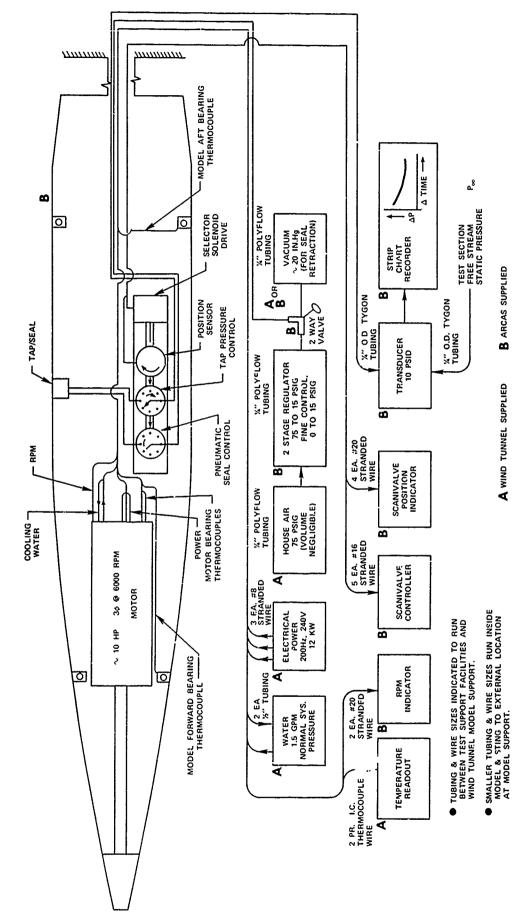
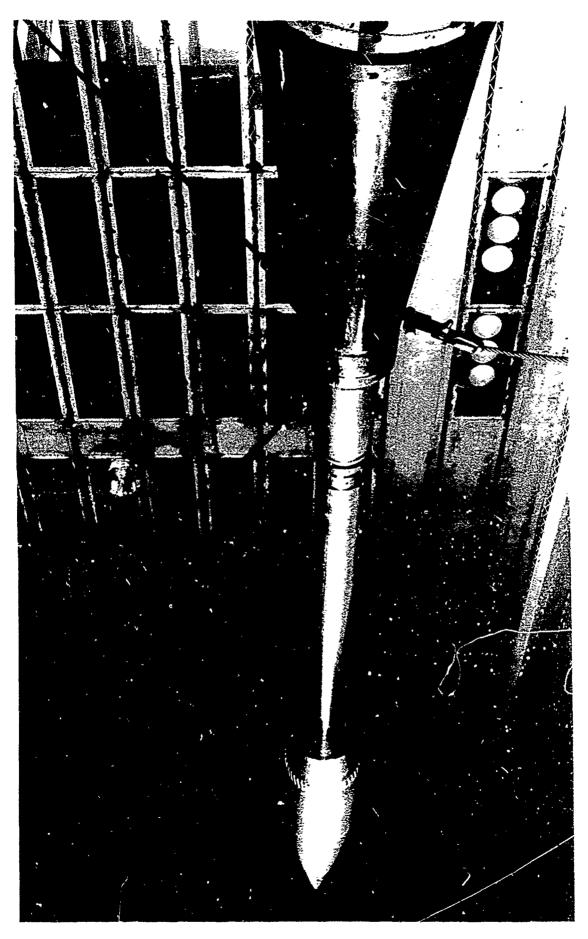


Figure 15. Details of Model Operation and Instrumentation Interfacing

Figure 16. Photograph of Model Installed in 14-Foot Transonic Wind Tunnel



The special console, shown in Figure 17, was located in the tunnel control room and contained the single differential pressure transducer used to measure the surface pressure of the model with respect to the test section's free stream static pressure. The strip chart recorder continuously displayed the output of the pressure transducer as a function of time, thereby allowing the quality of the data to be assessed as testing proceeded. The console included the capability to remotely zero and calibrate the transqueer while the tunnel was operating. Pressure tap selection, engagement, and disengagement were accomplished by controls located in the console. The model rotational speed and critical model bearing temperatures were also monitored with instrumentation located on the control console. Changes in the angle of attack, roll head movement, and model spin motor operations were controlled by wind tunnel personnel. Calibration of the roll angle of the model core was done by machining an indexed flat surface on the model sting. This surface was aligned with the primary row of model pressure taps as the zero degree reference. A clinometer placed on the flat allowed model roll alignment to within 1 minute of arc.

TEST PROCEDURE

The wind tunnel test program is summarized in Figure 18. All testing was done at a Mach number of 0.94. The model was tested at angles of attack of 0, 4, and 10 degrees for model spin rates of 0 and 4,900 rpm. Because of the constant circumferential pressure distribution for the runs at 0 degree angle of attack, pressures were measured at 45-degree increments of roll, resulting in eight readings per longitudinal location. For the runs at 4 and 10 degrees angle of attack, pressures were measured every 10 degrees of roll, resulting in 36 readings per longitudinal location. Due to time constraints, data for the model with the rotating band were only taken at 0 and 10 degree angles of attack. Also, only the 12 rear most taps were used for the rotating band case because the presence of the band did not affect the forward pressures.

The test procedure was to establish the tunnel air flow at the test Mach number for a given model configuration and angle-of-attack condition. The model was spun up to the desired test spin rate. A single pressure tap seal unit was then remotely engaged by means of the scanivalve selector, which directed high-pressure air to the tap location. A pneumatic pressure of about 5 psi was sufficient to force the designated tap o-ring out against the inner surface of the model shell to provide the sliding seal function. The engaged pressure tap was then able to detect the surface pressure at that location. When the pressure was visually determined to be constant from the strip chart recorder, the wind tunnel data acquisition system recorded the value, reduced it to coefficient form, and printed it out along with the tunnel conditions at that time. The model core was then rotated to the next circumferential position by means of the remotely controlled roll head and the procedure repeated until a complete circumferential circuit was completed. Figure 19 presents a portion of the strip chart record. About 60 to 90 seconds were required for the measured pressure to reach its constant equilibrium value. This pressure was directed through the second scanivalve and down the model support sting via plastic tubing to the pressure transducer located in the data recording console. At the completion of a circumferential circuit, the tap was disengaged and the next tap engaged. Engagement and disengagement of seals could be accomplished remotely while the model was spinning and the tunnel operating.

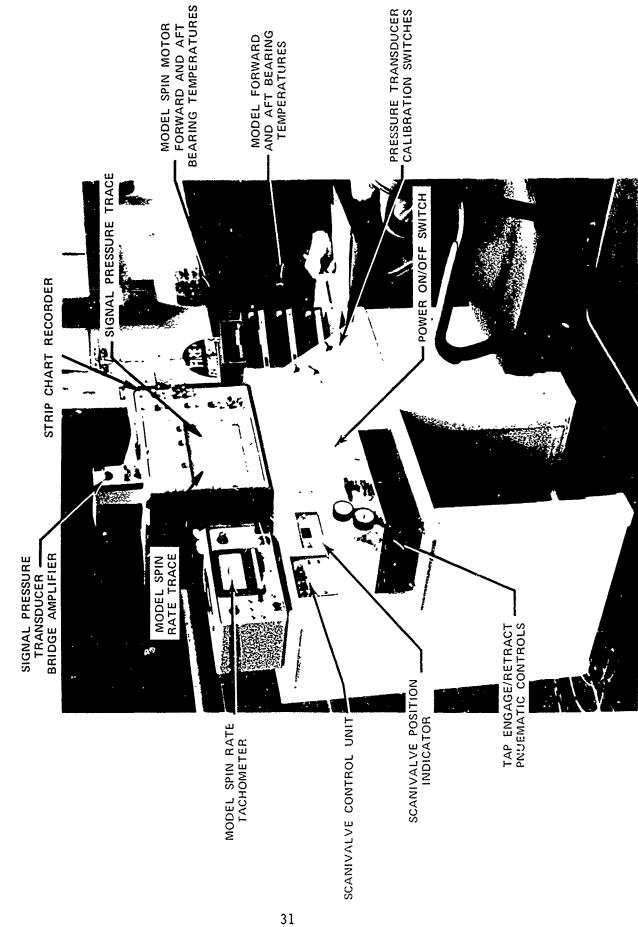


Figure 18. Wind Tunnel Test Program

WIND TUNNEL TEST PROGRAM NASA AMES 14-FT TRANSONIC TUNNEL TEST NO. 463, 8 FEB 83 - 6 MAR 83

RUN	7-11, 12-25 73-92	30-49 98-112	113-122, 127-135 50-69	144-154 181-192	157-168 169-180
CIRCUMF?RENTIAL INCREMENTS	450			00.→	10° →
PRESSURE READINGS UDINAL CIRCUMFERENTIAL TIONS LOCATIONS	∞≽	39		∞ →	3€
PRESSURE LONGITUDINAL LOCATIONS	50		-	6	
SPIN RATE (RPM)	0-4,900	0-4,900	0-4,900	0-4,900	0-4,900
ANGLE OF ATTACK (DEG)	o →	4	9 →	o 	6 →
MACH NO.	<u> </u>	w			
ROTATING	94 ——	No.		8 —	•
SERIES	- 8	w 4	ທ ຜ	٧ %	9 10

*NOTE: 1) SPIN RATE CORRESPONDS TO pd/2V OF .162 FOR 7.95 INCH DIAMETER MODEL.

2) NOMINAL TEST SECTION CONDITIONS: $T_0 = 130^{\rm o}$ F, $R_{\rm d} = 4 \times 10^{\rm o}$ /FT, q = 743 LB/FT², $P_{\infty} = 8.35$ LB/IN²

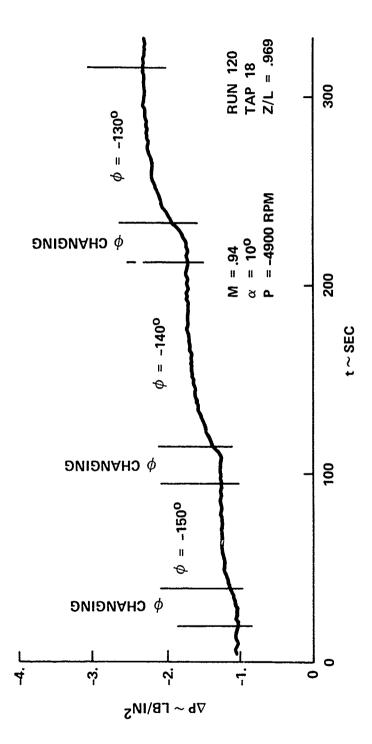


Figure 19. Typical Surface Pressure Measurements

The relatively long time required for the pressure to become constant was due to the 150-foot length of tubing between the model and the transducer. This resulted in seal engagement times of about 40 minutes to complete a circumferential survey at a particular longitudinal location. Over 12 hours were needed to test a single model configuration. Locating the transducer in the control room had several advantages, such as ease of calibration, absence of temperature effects, and the provision of pressure pulse damping volume. With the test method validated, in future use of this technique, the transducer could be located in the model or in the sector sting with a marked reduction in tube length, pressure lag time, and consequent data acquisition time.

After each spinning test, the shell was removed and the o-rings changed. In most cases, the o-rings showed little or no wear. In fact, one seal was engaged for over 75 minutes without experiencing any detectable wear. However, certain tap locations did produce severe o-ring wear, as noted in Table 1. For the non-spinning tests, the model shell was simply locked to the core by a set screw with the vent holes aligned with their respective taps. This allowed the shell and core to be rotated together by the roll head. Certain operational difficulties were encountered during the initial portion of the test. When fully retracted, the seal blocks would cover the pneumatic port, reducing the effective base area over which the engaging air pressure could act. Also, in the retracted position, the clearance between the seal block and the inside diameter of the shell was great enough to occasionally allow an o-ring to escape from its groove in the seal block. Both problems were effectively eliminated by placing a wire ring with a 0.30-inch diameter beneath the seal block. prevented the base of the seal block from covering the pneumatic pressure port and reduced the clearance between the shell and seal so that the o-ring could not be dislodged from its groove in the seal block. It was found that 600,000 CS silicone fluid could be used to help retain the o-rings in their grooves. Following an o-ring change, each seal was sequentially engaged and the shell manually rotated back and forth to mate the contour of the seal with the internal contour of the shell to ensure seal engagement and alignment with the inside surface of the shell. The seals were then retracted prior to starting of the test run.

5. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

5.1 <u>General</u>.

The surface pressure data were reduced to coefficient form as defined in Figure 20. All of the wind tunnel data are tabulated in Appendix A, which lists the pressure coefficient measured at each circumferential and longitudinal location for a particular test run. The data are also provided in plotted form in Appendix B. The differential pressures measured and the associated pressure coefficients are plotted as a function of circumferential angle for each longitudinal tap location. Each set of data is presented for a specific model configuration for both the spinning and non-spinning cases. These data are available for use in evolving or validating theoretical or computational fluid dynamic analyses of the Magnus effect.

The following sections include examples of specific effects and observed phenomena obtained during this test.

Table 1. Summary of O-Ring Wear During Test

(DEG)	GREASE BLACKENED AROUND SOME SEALS, NO NOTICEABLE WEAR ON ANY	O RINGS, DATA APPEARED OK	4 O RING HAD SOME SURFACE SCRATCHES	V O RING BADLY WORN, DATA ERRATIC	10 O RING WORN	O RING WORN, O RING MATERIAL TRANSFERRED TO SHELL	O RING WORN, O RING MATERIAL TRANSFERRED TO SHELL	O RING WORN, O RING MATERIAL TRANSFERRED TO SHELL	O RING BAD	O RING WORN	O D RING WORN	O RING WORN	SEALBLOCK STEM BROKEN, ALLOWING PNEUMATIC AND TEST PRESSURES
ROTATING BAND	OFF			·	→	8 O	·						→
TAP NO.	6	20	_	10	_	14	15	16	10	=	16	17	18
						_	145		152		26	-	991

Figure 20. Definition of Terms

AXIS IS NORMAL TO ANGLE-OF-ATTACK PLANE

5.2 Surface Pressure Distribution.

Figure 21 shows the pressure measured along the projectile for an angle of attack of 0 degrees for both the spinning and non-spinning cases. Note that spin produces slightly reduced pressures at most locations. These data illustrate the ability of the testing method to accurately measure even these small pressure effects. During the test, pressure differences of .025 psi could be determined. The non-spinning data in Figure 21 show excellent agreement with the previous NASA-Langley test data.

Figure 22 contains circumferential surface pressure data at a point on the boattail under spinning conditions. The model was spun in a counter-clockwise direction (pilot's view) in order to provide a tightening effect on the right-hand threaded shell components. This negative spin resulted in a positive Magnus force as defined in Figure 16. Data are shown for two separate tests and illustrate the excellent repeatability obtained, even for the severe pressure variations present.

Figure 23 shows similar pressure data measured on another boattail location for the model spinning in opposite directions. These data illustrate that no asymmetric bias was present with the model or instrumentation. The Magnus effect is clearly illustrated in Figure 24, which shows the difference in the circumferential pressure distribution due to spin. A net negative pressure difference is produced on the retreating side of the projectile and a positive pressure difference on the advancing side, resulting in an additive effect to the Magnus force. These data indicate that spin produces both a circumferential shift as well as a distortion of the non-spinning pressure distribution.

The effect of angle of attack on the circumferential surface pressure distribution at a point on the boattail under spinning conditions is shown in Figure 25. Note that the pressure asymmetry that produces the Magnus force is most pronounced at the largest angle of attack. The resultant local force in the angle-of-attack plane denoted by $C_{N_{\rm s}}$ (computed by integrating the circumferential

pressure distribution) does not change with angle of attack for this location. However, the resultant force normal to the angle-of-attack plane $C\gamma_i$ (i.e., the

Magnus force) increases nonlinearly with angle of attack. These data also illustrate the presence of a negative pressure "hump" on the advancing side of the leeward point of the projectile (ϕ = 140 degrees). This effect is present at all longitudinal locations for the spinning projectile at an angle of attack of 10 degrees, as illustrated in Figure 26, but does not occur at an angle of attack of 4 degrees. This hump may be due to the presence of an attached vortex on the leeward side of the projectile at the larger angle of attack.

5.3 Force and Moment Distribution.

The circumferential pressure distributions were integrated to determine the resultant normal force (in the angle-of-attack plane) and side force (normal to the angle-of-attack plane) at each longitudinal tap location. These local forces are presented in coefficient form as C_{N_i} and C_{Y_i} , respectively as defined in

Figure 20. These coefficients indicate the detailed influence of the Magnus effect at various longitudinal positions on the projectile.

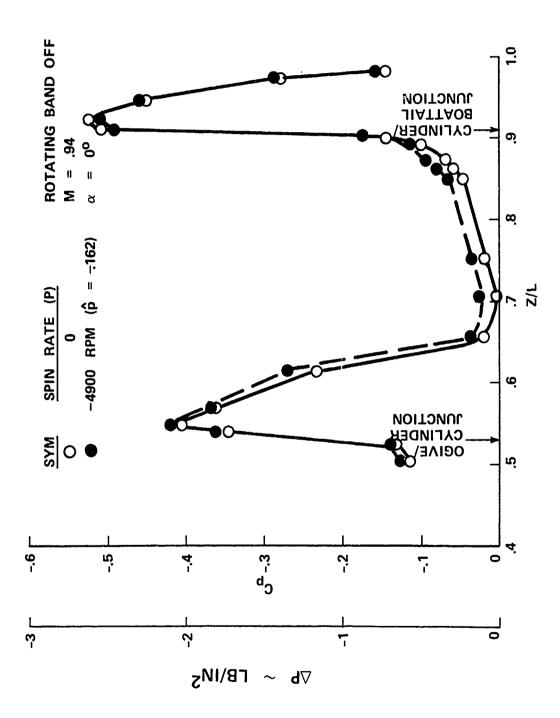
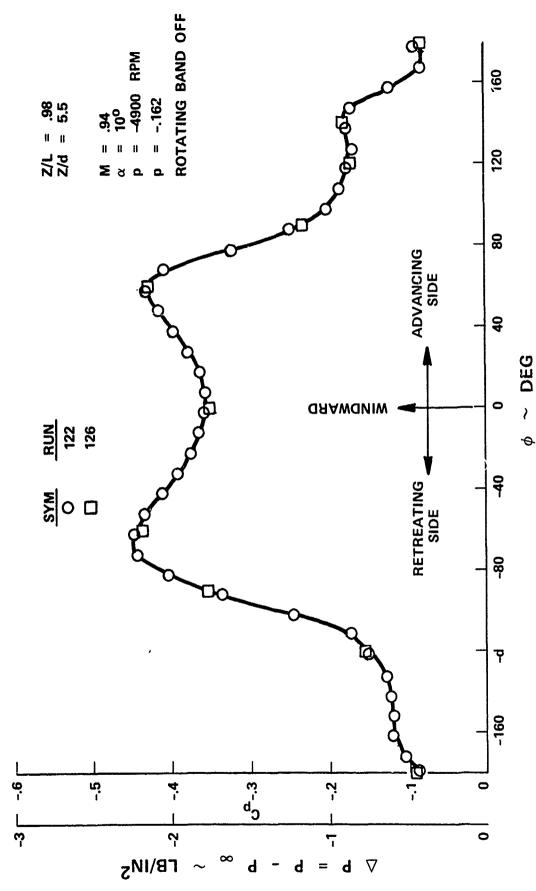


Figure 21. Effect of Spin on Longitudinal Surface Pressure Distribution for $\alpha = 0$ Degrees



Circumferential Pressure Distribution on Boattail

Demonstration of Repeatability

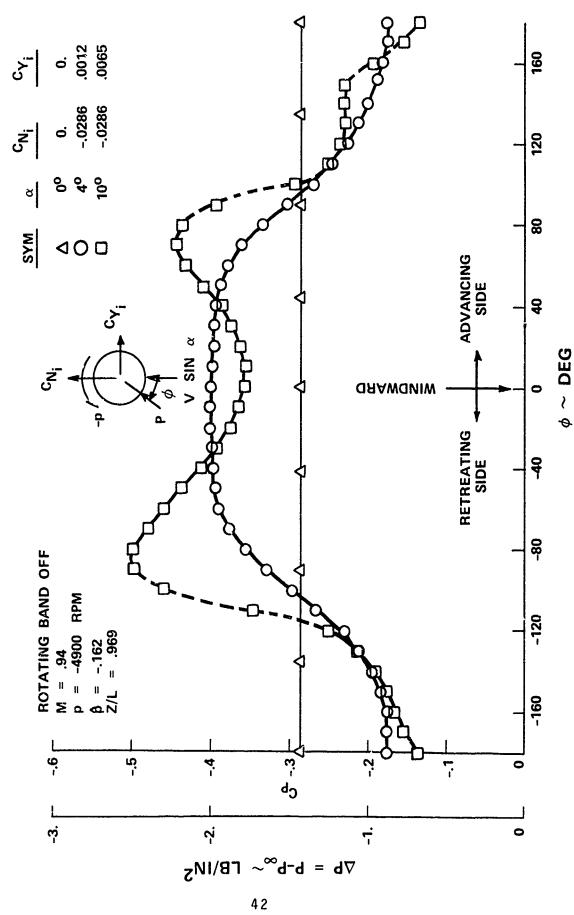
Figure 22.

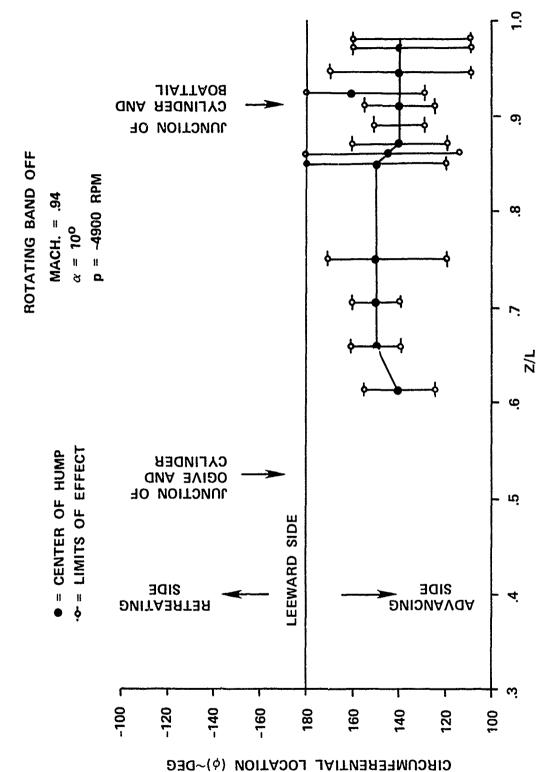
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Circumferential Pressure Distribution on Boattail -Figure 23.

Figure 24. Effect of Spin on Boattail Circumferential Pressure





Circumferential Location of Negative Pressure Hump as a Function of Longitudinal Location ($\alpha\,=\,10$ Degrees) Figure 26.

The resulting normal and side force distributions are shown in Figures 27 through 29 for angles of attack of 0, 4, and 10 degrees, respectively. As expected, the Magnus-induced side force is significantly less than the normal force. Figure 30 shows the side force at an enlarged scale, indicating that the largest Magnus effect occurs over the boattail.

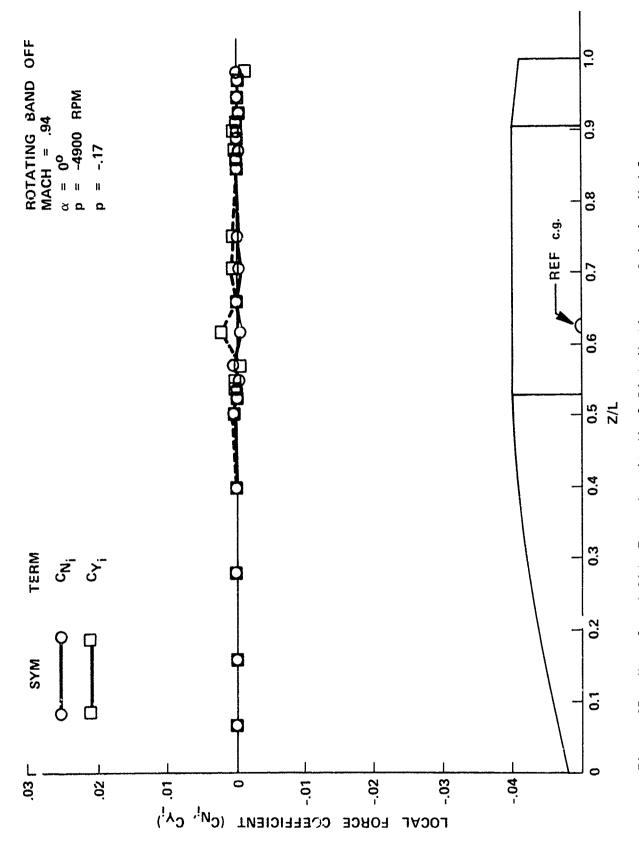
Although a net positive Magnus force results for both the 4 and 10 degree angles of attack, there are longitudinal regions on the projectile where the local Magnus force acts in a negative sense. For the 10-degree case, this situation only occurs in the vicinity of the shock waves; whereas for the 4-degree case, it is also present on the cylindrical section and at the aft portion of the boattail. Note that the greatest Magnus side force occurs on the cylindrical portion of the projectile for the 4-degree case and on the boattail for the 10-degree case. A particularly large Magnus side force is present on the boattail at a 10-degree angle of attack. This large Magnus force, in combination with the large moment arm between the boattail and projectile center of gravity, results in a significant Magnus yawing moment.

By integrating the local force coefficients in a longitudinal sense, the normal force and side (i.e., Magnus) force coefficients can be determined for each component (i.e., ogive, cylinder, and boattail), as well as for the total projectile. In a similar fashion, pitching moments and yawing (i.e., Magnus) moments can also be computed, as well as their respective centers of pressure. The moment terms are referred to a reference point representing the nominal center of gravity of the actual projectile located .625 calibers from the nose.

These terms are summarized in Appendix C and include the coefficient derivatives for force and moment with respect to angle of attack and nondimensional spin rates. The detailed derivations of the local normal and Magnus side force and their centers of pressure are also contained in Appendix C. The use of these derivatives both facilitate interpretation of the data and allow comparison with results from other studies. The relative contributions of the various projectile components to the Magnus force and moment terms depicted in Figure 30 are summarized in Table 2. These quantitative values further demonstrate the importance of the boattail in producing the Magnus effect.

The influence of spin on the normal force distribution for angles of attack of 0, 4, and 10 degrees is indicated in Figures 31 through 33. At both angles of attack, the presence of spin decreases the negative normal force acting on the forward portion of the cylindrical section of the projectile and decreases the positive normal force acting over the aft portion of the cylindrical section, which should result in a larger positive force and pitching moment for the spinning case.

The effect of angle of attack on the normal force and moment terms are contained in Table 3 for the non-spinning case and in Table 4 for the spinning case. Tables 5 and 6 show the effect of spin on the normal force and moment terms for angles of attack of 4 and 10 degrees, respectively.



Normal and Side Force Longitudinal Distribution on Spinning Model ($\alpha\,=\,0$ Degrees) Figure 27.

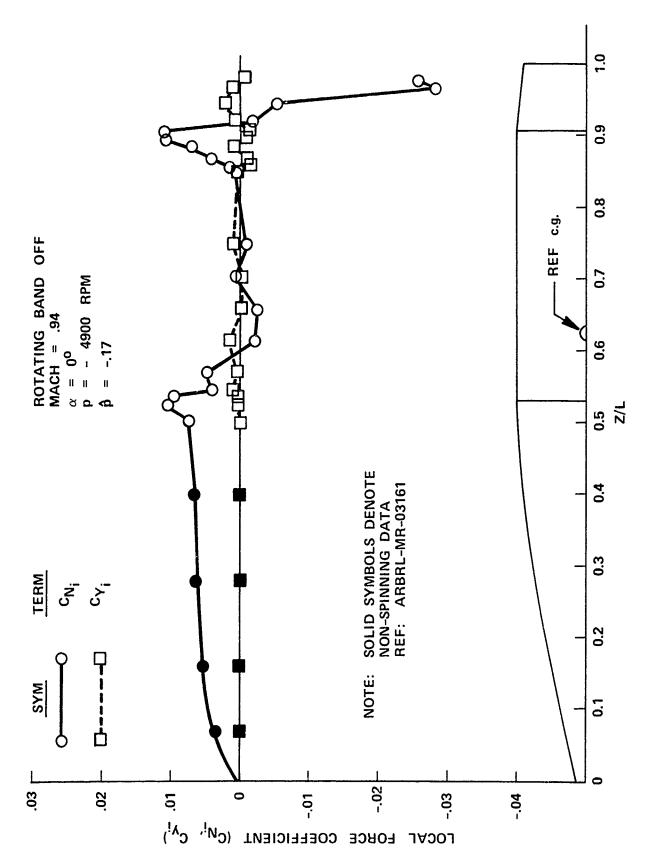
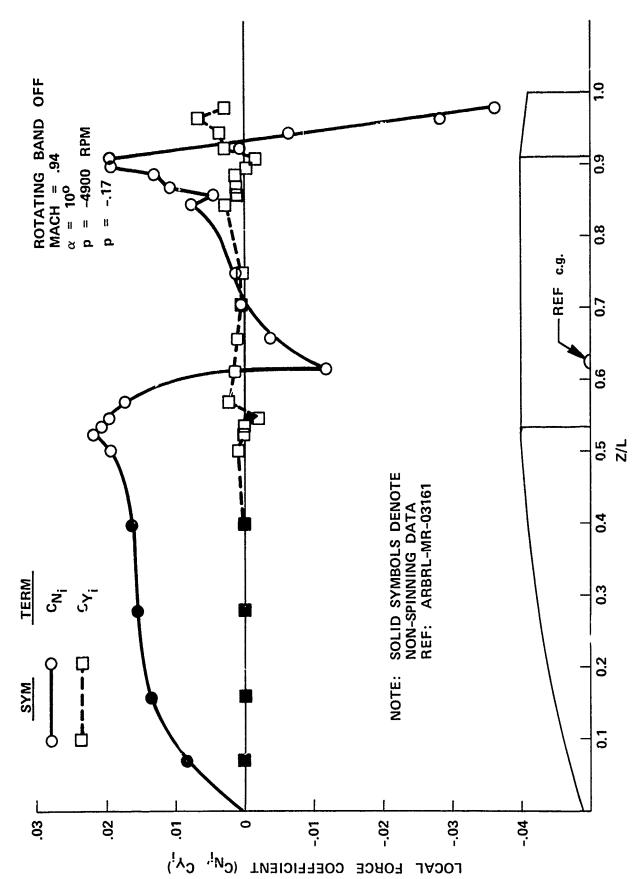
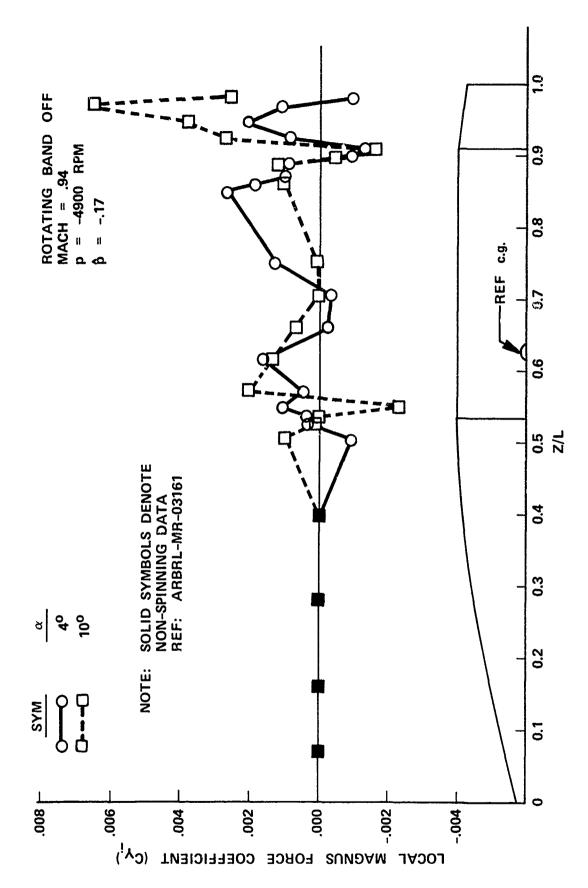


Figure 28. Normal and Side Force Longitudinal Distribution on Spinning Model (α = 4 Degrees)



Normal and Side Force Longitudinal Distribution on Spinning Model ($\alpha\,=\,10$ Degrees) Figure 29.



Side Force Longitudinal Distribution on Spinning Model for α = 4 Degrees and α = 10 Degrees Figure 30.

Table 2. Side Force and Moment Terms for $\alpha=4$ Degrees and $\alpha=10$ Degrees (Rotating Band Off)

	α = 10 ₀	004	092	080	176	003	.063	.148	.208
	$\alpha = 4^{0}$	000.	085	019	104	000.	.056	.033	060.
ng Band Ott)	TERM	Cy (OGIVE)	CY (CYLINDER)	Cy (BOATTAIL)	C _V (TOTAL)	C _n (OGIVE)	Cn (CYLINDER)	C _n (BOATTAIL)	C _n (TOTAL)
u = 10 Degrees (Kotating Band Off)		3 CALIBER OGIVE	5 CALIBER BOATTAIL	Z _{cg/L} = .625	MACH .94 pd/2V = .162				
		MODEL CONFIGURATION:			TEST CONDITIONS:				

.836

.779

Z_{cp/L} (MAGNUS)

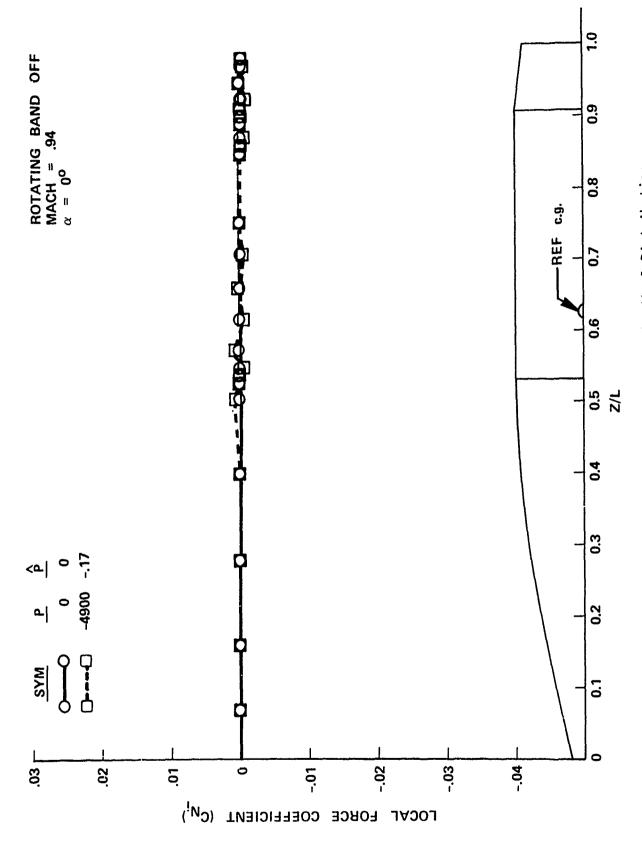
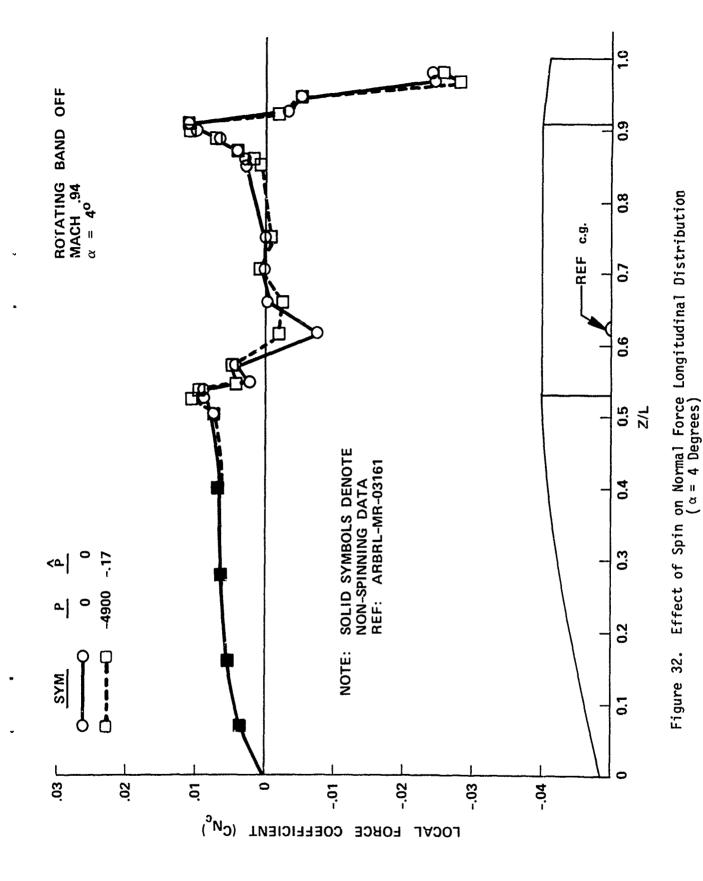


Figure 31. Effect of Spin on Normal force Longitudinal Distribution ($\alpha\,=\,0$ Degrees)



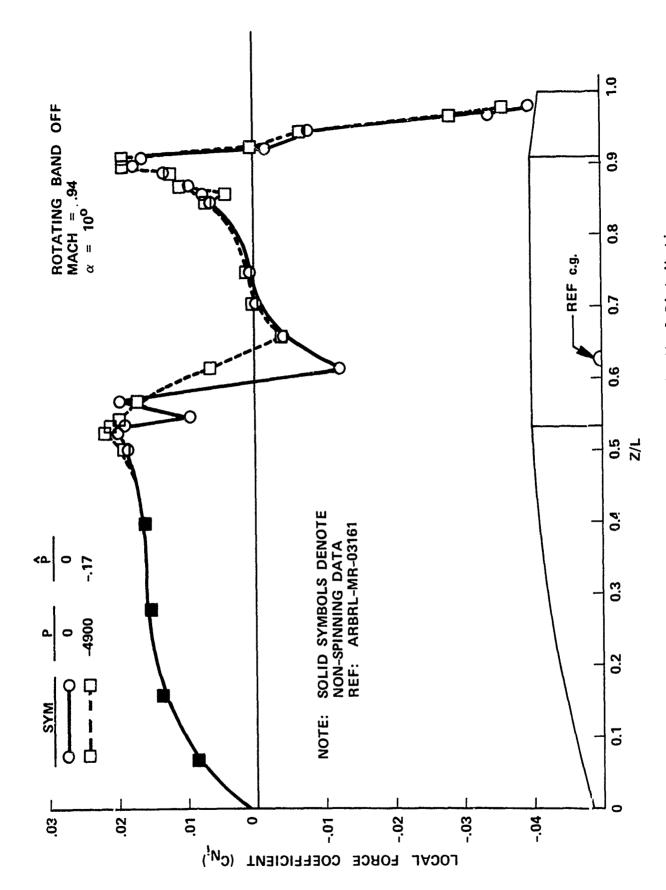


Figure 33. Effect of Spin on Normal Force Longitudinal Distribution ($\alpha\,=\,10$ Degrees)

Table 3. Effect of Angle of Attack on Normal Force and Moment Terms for $\hat{p}=0$ (Rotating Band Off)

$\alpha = 10^{0}$	1.93	.33	36	1.90		3.46	35	.70	3.82	.30	
$\alpha = 4^{0}$	1.94	.25	64	1.55		3.45	50	1.22	4.17	.15	
TERM					ಕ.	C _m (OGIVE)	Cm (CYLINDER)	$c_{m_{\omega}}^{\prime}$ (BOATTAIL)	$c_{m_{lpha^{''}}}$ (TOTAL)	Z _{cp/L}	
	3 CALIBER OGIVE	2 CALIBER CYLINDER .5 CALIBER BOATTAIL	ROTATING BAND OFF	5cg/L − .0c3	MACH .94	pd/2v = 0					
	CONFIGURA-	TION:			TEST CONDITIONS:						

Table 4. Effect of Angle of Attack on Normal force and Moment Terms for $\hat{p} = -.162$ (Rotating Ba:4 Off)

$\alpha = 10^{0}$	1.94	.60	31	2.24	3.47	36	.60	3.71	33
$\alpha = 4^{0}$	1.96	.30	89	1.59	3.47	36	1.30	4.41	.13
TERM	C _N (OGIVE)	C _N (CYLINDER)	$c_{N_{\alpha}}(BOATTA!L)$	$c_{N_{lpha}}$ (TOTAL)	c _m (OGIVE)	Cm (CYLINDER)	$c_{m_{\infty}}^{}$ (BOATTAIL)	$c_{m_{lpha^{''}}}(TOTAL)$	Z _{cp/L}
	3 CALIBER OGIVE	2 CALIBER CYLINDER 5 CALIBER BOATTAIL	ROTATING BAND OFF 7 " = 625	-cg/L	pd/2V = .162				
	MODEL CONFIGURA-	::02		TEST CONDITIONS:					

Table 5. Effect of Spin on Normal force and Moment Terms for α = 4 degrees (Rotating Band Off)

Table 6. Effect of Spin on Normal Force and Moment Terms for α = 10 Degrees (Rotating Band Off)

		TERM	0 = 0	$p = -4900 \text{ RPM}$ ($\hat{p} =162$)	
MODEL CONFIGURATION:	8 INCH DIAMETER MODEL	C _N (OGIVE)	1.93	1.94	
	3 CALIBER OGIVE 2 CALIBER CYLINDER	C _N (CYLINDER)	.33	.60	
	.5 CAL BOATTAIL REF c.g. AT Z/L = .625	C _N (BOATTAIL)	36	31	
TEST CONDITION:	MACH .94 α = 10° _ε	C _{Nα} (ΤΟΤΑL)	1.90	2.24	
	$R_d = 4 \times 10^0 / FT$	C _m (OGIVE)	3.46	3.47	
		C _{m_} (CYLINDER)	35	36	
		C _{m2} (BOATTAIL)	70	09:	
		$c_{m_{lpha'}}^{\alpha}$ (TOTAL)	3.82	3.71	
		Z _{cp} /L	72.	.33	

5.4 Rotating Band Effect.

Details of the rotating band configuration used with the model are contained in Appendix D. Figure 34 compares the longitudinal surface pressure distribution over the non-spinning model at zero angle of attack, both with and without the rotating band. The presence of the rotating band creates larger negative surface pressures in the area of the band and has the effect of moving the low pressure expansion region over the boattail slightly forward. The effect of spin on the pressure distribution over the spinning model with the rotating band at zero angle of attack is illustrated in Figure 35. Spin has the main effect of evening out the pressures on the lands and in the grooves of the rotating band which could be important to theoretical and numerical analyses. The influence of the rotating band on the side force distribution of the spinning model at an angle of attack of 10 degrees is presented in Figure 36. As can be seen, the presence of the rotating band results in significantly larger local Magnus forces in the band area compared to the no band case. On the boattail, the effect of the rotating band reduces the peak local Magnus force, as well as the area over which it acts, relative to the no rotating band condition. The relatively large effects of the band on the cylinder and boattail are essentially self-compensating and result in very little difference in the total Magnus force and moment coefficients between the rotating band on and off cases, as shown in Table 7.

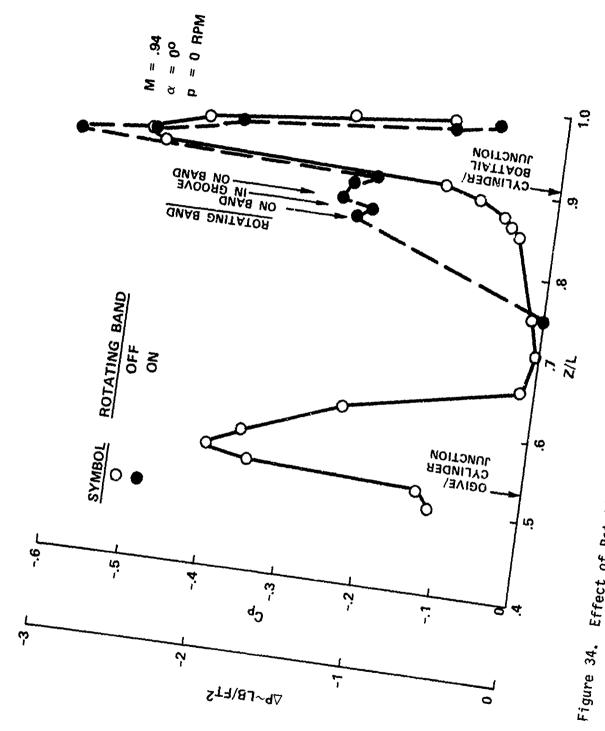
The normal force distribution due to spin for the projectile with rotating band at a 10 degree angle of attack is shown in Figure 37. The effect of the rotating band on the normal force and moment terms is contained in Table 8. For the projectile having the rotating band, the influence of spin is to reduce the local normal force over both the cylinder and the boattail compared to the non-spinning case. The net result is that the spinning projectile possesses a greatly reduced normal force and a slightly lower pitching moment than when not spinning.

5.5 Base Pressure.

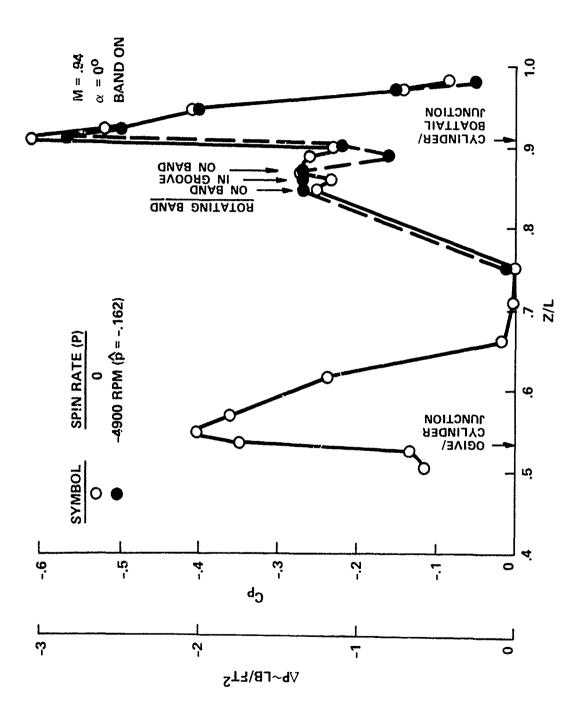
Data obtained from pressure tap 20, located on the rear facing surface of the projectile model base, are summarized in Figure 38. At an angle of attack of 0 degrees, the base pressure is very small, and, in fact, is positive for the spinning case. The pressure becomes more negative with increasing angle of attack. No definite trend is evident with spin and angle of attack.

5.6 Comparison of Surface Pressure Test Results With Other Data Sources.

The data from the surface pressure wind tunnel test can be compared with data from other experimental and theoretical sources in order to validate and assess the results. First, the non-spinning pressure distribution from this test can be directly compared with similar data obtained on a model configuration and size in the Langley 16-Foot Transonic Wind Tunnel. Because of the non-spinning condition, only the normal force and moment terms are available and are shown for angles of attack of 4 and 10 degrees in Tables 9 and 10, respectively. Although both projectile models had ide. ical ogive and cylindrical sections, the Langley test model included a 1-caliber boattail; whereas the Ames test model we used had a 0.5-caliber boattail. This difference is evident in the force and moment terms for the boattail and the subsequently larger coefficient derivative for the unstable pitching moment of the larger boattail.

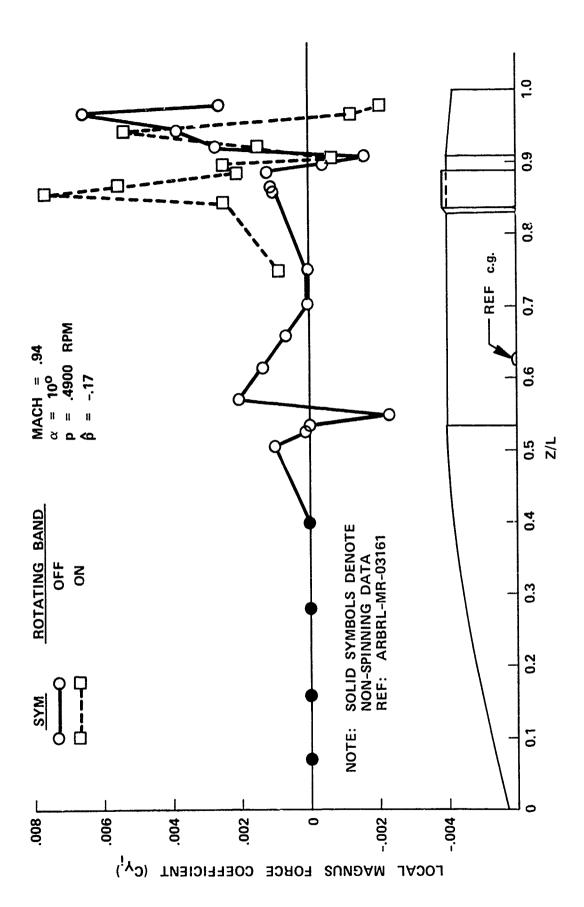


Effect of Rotating Band on Longitudinal Pressure Distribution $\{\alpha = 0 \text{ Degree}\}$



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Effect of Spin on Longitudinal Pressure Distribution Over Model With rotating Band ($\alpha\,=\,0$ Degrees) Figure 35.



Magnus Side force Distribution on Spinning Model With and Witnout Rotating Band ($\alpha = 10 \ \text{Degrees})$ Figure 36.

Table 7. Effect of Rotating Band on Side Force and Moment Terms ($\alpha\,=\,10$ Degrees)

		TERM	ROTATING BAND OFF	ROTATING BAND
MODEL CONFIGURATION:	8 INCH DIAMETER MODEL	Cy (OGIVE)	004	004
	2 CALIBER CYLINDER	Cy (CYLINDER)	092	149
	S cariben boallair	C _Y (BOATTAIL)	080	026
TEST CONDITIONS:	MACH .94 pd/2V = .162	C _V (TOTAL)	176	179
		C _n (OGIVE)	003	003
		Cn (CYLINDER)	.063	139
		C _n (BOATTAIL)	.148	.043
		C _{np} (TOTAL)	.208	.180
		Z _{cp/L} (MAGNUS)	.836	.804

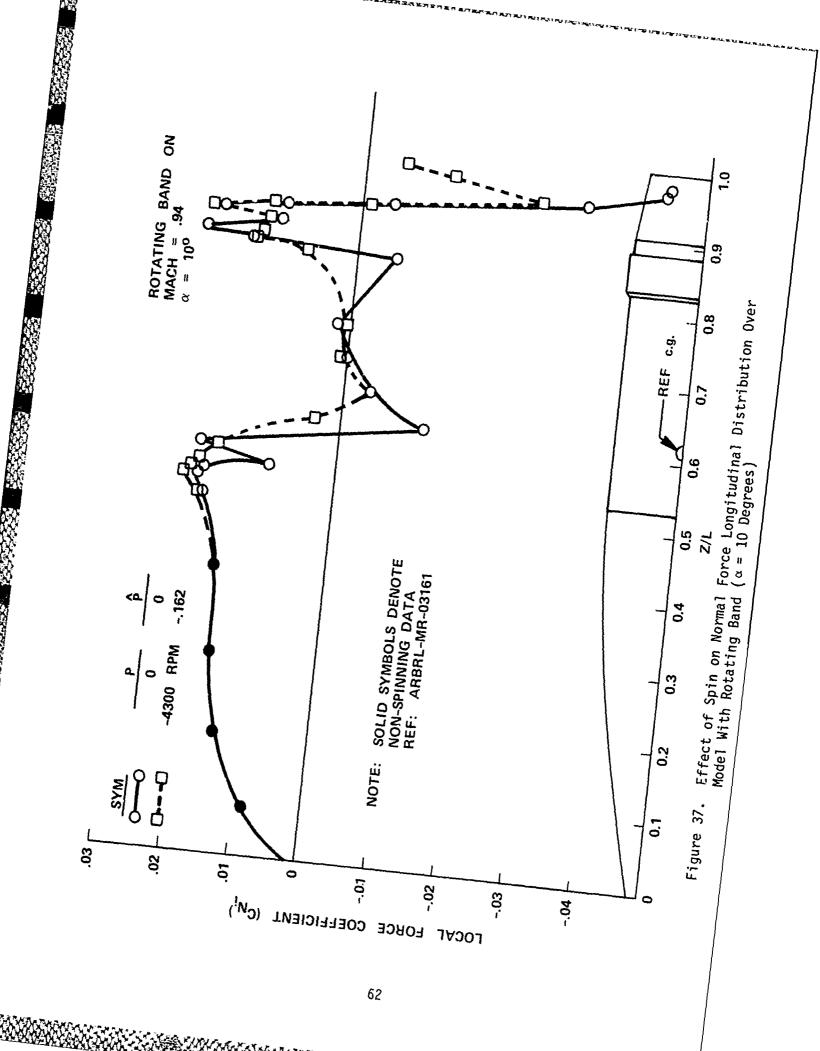
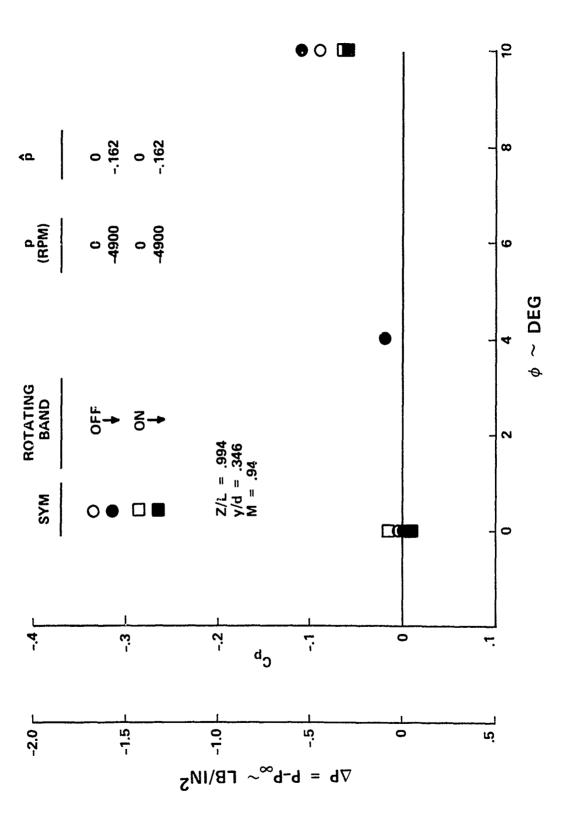


Table 8. Effect of Rotating Band on Normal Force and Moment Terms (α = 10 Degrees)

		TERM	ROTATING BAND OFF	ROTATING BAND
MODEL CONFIGURATION:	8 INCH DIAMETER MODEL 3 CALIBER OGIVE	c _N (OGIVE)	1.94	1.95
	2 CALIBER CYLINDER 5 CAL BOATTAIL	$c_{N_{lpha}}$ (CYLINDER)	09:	.62
	REF c.g. AT Z/L = .625	$C_{N_{\mathcal{O}}}$ (BOATTAIL)	31	25
TEST CONDITION:	$MACH .94$ $\alpha = 10^{0}$	C _{No} (TOTAL)	2.24	2.32
	$R_d = 4x10^6/FT$ p = -4900 RPM	\$		
	p =162	$c_{m_{\alpha}}$ (ogive)	3.47	3.47
		$c_{m_{\alpha}}$ (CYLINDER)	36	39
		$c_{m_{\alpha}}^{}$ (BOATTAIL)	.60	.46
		$c_{m_{lpha}}^{}$ (TOTAL)	3.71	3.54
		Z _{cp/L}	.33	.35



Effect of Angle of Attack and Spin on Model Base Pressure Figure 38.

Comparison of Normal Force and Moment Data on Non-Spinning Model from Surface Pressure Test Data (α = 4 Degrees) Table 9.

PRESSURE MODEL NASA-LANGLEY 16-FT TRANSONIC 1 CAL BOATTAIL	2.05	.17	09'-	1.62	3.57	14	1.07	4.50	.130
PRESSURE MODEL NASA-AMES 14-FT TRANSONIC .5 CAL BOATTAIL	1.94	.25	.64	1.55	3.45	-50	1.22	4.17	.145
TERM	C _N (OGIVE)	C _N (CYLINDER)	$c_{N_{lpha}}^{}$ (BOATTAIL)	$c_{oldsymbol{N}_{lpha}}^{}$ (TOTAL)	c _m (OGIVE)	$c_{m_{lpha}}$ (CYLINDER)	$c_{m_{lpha}}^{}$ (BOAT7AIL)	$c_{m_{lpha}}^{}$ (TOTAL)	Z _{cp} /L
8 INCH DIAMETER MODEL 3 CALIBER GYLINDER 2 CALIBER CYLINDER ROTATING BAND OFF	(SEE NOIE FOR BOALIAIL) REF c.g. AT Z/L = .625	MACH .94 α = 4°	$R_d = 4x10^b/FT$ $p = 0 RPM$						
MODEL CONFIGURATION:		TEST CONDITION:							

Comparison of Normal Force and Moment Data on Non-Spinning Model from Surface Pressure Test Data (α = 10 Degrees) Table 10.

PRESSURE MODEL NASA-LANGLEY 16-FT TRANSONIC 1 CAL BOATTAIL	2.02	:21	67	1.56	3.55	20	1.14	4.50	11.
PRESSURE MODEL NASA-AMES 14-FT TRANSONIC .5 CAL BOATTAIL	1.93	.33	36	1.90	3.46	35	.70	3,82	72.
TERM	C _N (OGIVE)	CN (CYLINDER)	$c_{N_{lpha}}^{}$ (BOATTAIL)	$c_{N_{lpha}}^{}$ (TOTAL)	c _m (OGIVE)	$c_{m_{lpha}}^{}$ (CYLINDER)	$c_{m_{lpha}}^{}$ (BOATTAIL)	$c_{oldsymbol{m}_{lpha}}^{}$ (TOTAL)	Z _{cp/L}
8 INCH DIAMETER MODEL 3 CALIBER OGIVE 2 CALIBER CYLINDER (SEE NOTE FOR BOATTAIL)	ROLATING BAND OFF REF c.g. AT Z/L = .625	MACH .94 α = 10° α = 10°	$R_d = 4x10^\circ/FT$ $p = 0 RPM$						
MODEL CONFIGURATION:		TEST CONDITION:							

An internal balance was employed to directly measure the force and moment acting on a spinning projectile model.² Using this method, only the total force and moment coefficients could be determined. These directly measured terms are compared in Tables 11 and 12 with the same terms obtained by integrating the results of the surface pressure tests. The comparison is excellent, especially for the 10 degree angle-of-attack case where the model configurations both include rotating bands and are most similar.

One of the primary objectives of this test was to obtain experimental data that could be used to evaluate and evolve the Computational Fluid Dynamic (CFD) codes being developed to predict the flow field and resulting aerodynamic effects on spinning projectiles. A CFD code currently under development was used to calculate the aerodynamic terms for a projectile configuration and flight condition identical to that used in the wind tunnel test. The code is based on the solution to the thin-layer Navier-Stokes equations, as described by Nietubicz et al., and was run on a CRAY I computer. Table 13 compares the normal force term from the code with that from the surface pressure wind tunnel test and illustrates the excellent agreement achieved. The Magnus terms are compared in Table 14. In this case, the code under predicts the Magnus force by a significant amount.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- The sliding seal technique is capable of accurately measuring the Magnus-induced surface pressures on a spinning projectile wind tunnel model at transonic Mach numbers.
- Check runs showed excellent repeatability and demonstrated the absence of model or instrumentation asymmetries.
- Surface pressure data obtained in this test showed good agreement with the surface pressure data obtained on an identical, non-spinning model at the NASA-Langley 8-Foot Transonic Wind Tunnel.
- Total coefficients for Magnus force and moment computed by integrating the measured surface pressure data showed good agreement with directly measured force and moment data obtained from other spinning models.
- The data indicated the quantitative influence of spin and angle of attack and reveal that, for a given condition, different portions of the projectile can experience both positive and negative local Magnus forces.
- Quantitative pressure data were obtained to indicate the relative contribution of the various projectile elements (i.e., ogive, cylinder, boattail, rotating band) to the Magnus effect.
- A significant negative pressure region was detected on the advancing side of the leeward location at all longitudinal stations for a 10-degree angle of attack. This phenomenon was not noted at a 4-degree angle of attack.
- Base pressures at the test Mach number were found to be near freestream static values.

Comparison of Side Force and Moment Data on Spinning From Surface Pressurgand Direct Force Tests for $\omega = 4$ Degrees

		TERM	INTEGRATION OF SURFACE PRESSURE DATA	DIRECT FORCE AND MOMENT DATA, REF: BRLMR2284
MODEL CONFIGURATION:	3 CALIBER OGIVE	C _Y (OGIVE)	004	ı
	S CALIBER BOATTAIL	Cy_(CYLINDER)	149	I
	ROTATING BAND ON $Z_{cg/L} = .625$	CY (BOATTAIL)	026	ı
		Cy (TOTAL)	179	175
TEST CONDITIONS:	MACH .94 α = 10 ⁰ pd/2V = .162	C _n (OGIVE)	003	i
		Cn YLINDER)	.139	1
		C _n (BOATTAIL)	.043	ì
		C _n (TOTAL)	.180	.180
		Z _{cp/L} (MAGNUS)	.804	808.

Comparison of Side Force and Moment Data on Spinning Model from Surface Pressure and Direct Force Tests for $\alpha\,=\,10$ Degrees Table 12.

		TERM	*INTEGRATION OF SURFACE PRESSURE DATA	**DIRECT FORCE AND MOMENT DATA, REF: BRLMR2284
MODEL CONFIGURATION:	3 CALIBER OGIVE	C~ (OGIVE)	000.	į
	5 CALIBER CTLINDER 5 CALIBER BOATTAIL 7 POTATING BAND GE	C _V (CYLINDER)	085	I
	** ROTATING BAND ON		019	I
	-ca/L	C _V (TOTAL)	104	060
TEST CONDITIONS:	MACH .94	<u>a</u>		
	$\alpha = 10^{\circ}$ pd/2V = .162	C _n (OGIVE)	000.	I
		C _n (CYLINDER)	.056	ı
		C _n (BOATTAIL)	. ევვ	ı
		C _n (TOTAL)	060.	.085
		Z _{cp/L} (MAGNUS)	922	.793

Comparison of Normal Force and Moment Terms From Surface Pressure Test Data and Computational Fluid Dynamic Code Table 13.

COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMIC CODE				1.58						
INTEGRATION OF SURFACE PRESSURE WIND TUNNEL TEST DATA	1.96	.30	68	1.59		3.47	36	1.30	4.41	.13
TERM	C _N (OGIVE)	CN (CYLINDER)	C _{NQ} (BOATTAIL	Chi (TOTAL)	ಶ	c _m (ogive)	Cm (CYLINDER)	Cmg (BOATTAIL)	$c_{m_{\alpha}}^{(TOTAL)}$	Z _{cp/L}
	8 INCH DIAMETER MODEL	2 CALIBER CYLINDER 5 CALIBER CYLINDER	ROTATING BAND OFF	MEF C.g. AI Z/L = .625	MACH .94	$R_d = 4 \times 10^6 / FT$ pd/2V = .162				
	MODEL CONFIGURATION:				TEST CONDITIONS:					

Comparison of Side Force and Moment Terms from Surface Pressure Test Data and Computational Fluid Dynamic Code Table 14.

COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMIC CODE				015						
INTEGRATION OF SURFACE PRESSURE WIND TUNNEL TEST DATA	000.	085	019	104		000.	950'	.033	060.	
TERM	C _Y (OGIVE)	Cy (CYLINDER)	Cy_(BOATTAIL)	Cy (TOTAL)	a .	C _n (OGIVE)	C _n (CYLINDER)	C _n (BOATTAIL)	C _n (TOTAL)	
	8 INCH DIAMETER MODEL	2 CALIBER CYLINDER	S CALIBER BOATIAIL ROTATING BAND OFF	Z _{cg} /L = .625	MACH .94	$R_{d} = 4^{-}$ $R_{d} = 4 \times 10^{6}/FT$ pd/2V = .162				
	MODEL CONFIGURATION:				TEST CONDITIONS:					

.78

Zcp/L (MAGNUS)

- The presence of the rotating band influenced the Magnus effects both upstream and downstream of the band, but in a compensating manner resulting in very little difference in the total Magnus effect between the band-off and band-on cases.
- Model components and instrumentation functioned well; however, pressure settling times of about 60 seconds were experienced. Future tests should employ shorter lengths of pressure tubing to decrease the data acquisition time.

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GLOSSARY

CN	normal force coefficient N/qS
$c_{N_{rac{1}{2}}}$	local normal force coefficient,
	$\sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} 2 C_{p_j} \frac{d_i \Delta z_i \sin \Delta \phi \cos \phi_j}{\pi d^2}$
C _N a	əC _N / əα
c _m	pitching moment coefficient, PM/qsd
$c_{m_{\alpha}}$	∂C _m / ∂α
c _n	yawing moment coefficient, YM/qsd
c _n _p	a C _n ∕ a∳
Cp	pressure coefficient, $(P - P_{\infty})/q$
Сү	side force coefficient
С _Ү	side force coefficient local side force coefficient,
	local side force coefficient,
Cy,	local side force coefficient,
c _{Yp}	local side force coefficient, $ \frac{360/\Delta\phi}{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{\Sigma}} 2 C_{p_{j}} \frac{d_{i} \Delta z_{i} \sin\Delta\phi \sin\phi_{j}}{\pi d^{2}} $ $ \frac{\partial C_{\gamma}}{\partial \hat{p}} $
Cγ _i c _{γp}	local side force coefficient, $ \frac{360/\Delta\phi}{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{\Sigma}} 2 \; C_{p_{j}} \; \frac{d_{i} \; \Delta z_{i} \; \sin\Delta\phi \; \sin\phi_{j}}{\pi d^{2}} $ $ \frac{360/\Delta\phi}{2} \; \frac{2 \; C_{p_{j}}}{\pi d^{2}} \; \frac{d_{i} \; \Delta z_{i} \; \sin\Delta\phi \; \sin\phi_{j}}{\pi d^{2}} $ model reference diameter (7.95 inches)
Cγ _i Cγ _p d i	local side force coefficient, $ \frac{360/\Delta\phi}{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{2}} 2 \; C_{p_{j}} \; \frac{d_{i} \; \Delta z_{i} \; sin\Delta\phi \; sin\phi_{j}}{\pi d^{2}} $ $ \frac{360/\Delta\phi}{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{2}} 2 \; C_{p_{j}} \; \frac{d_{i} \; \Delta z_{i} \; sin\Delta\phi \; sin\phi_{j}}{\pi d^{2}} $ model reference diameter (7.95 inches) subscript denotes value at location Z_{i}
Cγ _i Cγ _p d i	local side force coefficient, $\frac{360/\Delta\phi}{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{\Sigma}} 2 \ C_{p_{j}} \frac{d_{i} \ \Delta z_{i} \ \sin\Delta\phi \ \sin\phi_{j}}{\pi d^{2}}$ $\partial C_{\gamma}/\partial \widehat{p}$ model reference diameter (7.95 inches) subscript denotes value at location Z_{i} subscript denotes value at location ϕ_{j}

Р	surface pressure
P _∞	free stream static pressure
PM	pitching moment
p	spin rate
p	tip speed ratio, pd/2V
q	dynamic pressure, pv ² /2
$R_{\mathbf{d}}$	Reynolds number, v/v
S	reference area, πd ² / [*]
SF	side force
SIGMA N	angle between the projectile center line and the sun direction
T _∞	free stream temperature
t	time
V	total free stream velocity
x, y, z	body axes
YM	yawing moment
Z	distance along model measured from nose
Z_{Cg}	longitudinal location of reference center of gravity from nose
Z _{cp} /L	normal force center-of-pressure location from nose, .6251782($C_{m_{\alpha}}/C_{N_{\alpha}}$)
Z _{Cp} /L (Magnus)	Magnus force center-of-pressure location from nose, .625 + .1782(C_n / C_p)
α	angle of attack
ΔΡ	P - P∞
Δφ	increment between circumferential locations
ν	air kinematic viscosity
π	ratio of circle circumference to diameter

φ air density
 φ circumferential location
 θ angle of projectile surface to projectile centerline

APPENDIX A TABULATED WIND TUNNEL TEST DATA

This appendix presents the measured pressure data in tabulated format Each set of data relates to a specific model configuration and test condition: rotating band on or rotating band off, angle of attack of 0, 4, or 10 degrees, and spinning or non-spinning. The resulting pressure coefficients are presented as a function of azimuthal location (ϕ) for each longitudinal tap location (Z/L).

Data for the ogive area obtained during the Langley non-spinning test are also included to provide the total pressure distribution. The appendix figures contain the following data:

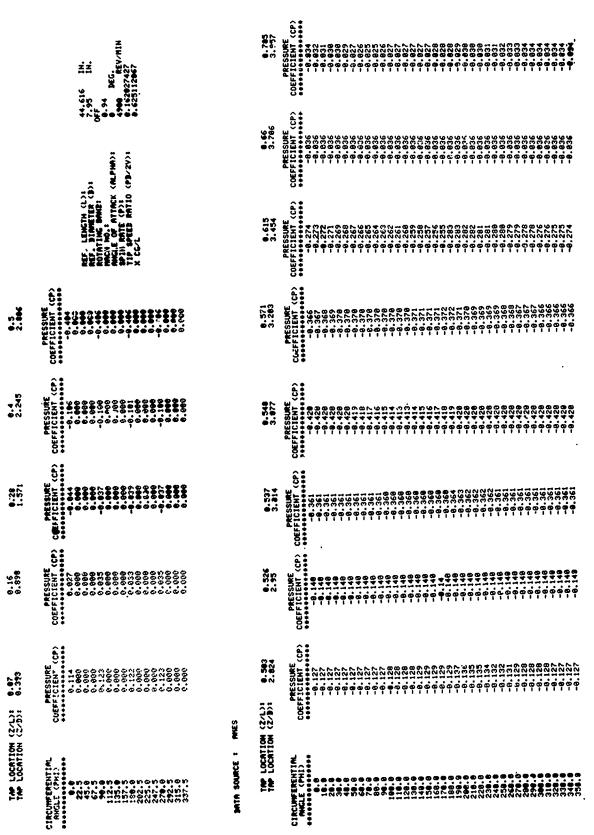
Figure	Rotating band	Angle of attack (deg)	Spin rate (rpm)	Run no.
A1	OFF	0	0	7-11, 12-25
A2	OF F	0	4900	73-92
A3	OFF	4	0	30-49
A4	OFF	4	4900	98-112
A5	OFF	10	0	113-122, 127-135
A6	OFF	10	4900	50-69
A7	ON	0	0	144-154
· A8	ON	0	4900	181-192
A9	ON	10	0	157-168
A10	ON	10	4900	169-180

	5 IM. IM. IM. BEG. REVAIN		8.783 3.957	PRESSURF CEF PR
	(ALPHA): 0 44.616 IH (ALPHA): 0 94 DEG. (PD/2V): 0 6.625112067		9.66 3.796	PRESSURFACE CODE TO THE CODE T
	REF. LEWGTH (L): RFF. DIMMETER (B): XNCH HUG. BRHD: XNCH HUG. BRHD: XNCH AD. ATTRCK (RLP. SPIN SPEED RATIO (PD. X CG.L.		9.613 3.454	## FRESSURE *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **
6.5 2.886	PRESSURE COEFFILD COEFFILD COEFFILD COEFFILD COEFFILD COEFFI COEF		8.571 3.283	PRESSURE *** FILLIAN ** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN ** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN ** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN ** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN ** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN ** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN ** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN *** FILLIAN **
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⊕ 	PRESSURE CORFFICIENT (CP. -0.0000000000000000000000000000000000		6.537 3.914	PRESSURE 100.332
9. 9 9. 8 9. 8 9. 8	PRESSURE COEFFICIENT ((P) ***********************************		8.526 2.95	**************************************
ТРМСГЕУ Н (Z/L): 0.997 Н (Z/L): 0.393	COEFFICENT (CP) ************************************	PMES	ON (Z/L): 0.563 ON (Z/D): 2.824	**************************************
DATA SOURCE : LA TAP LOCATION (CIRCUMFERENTIAL MALLE (PHI) ***********************************	DATA SOURCE :	TAP LOCATION OF LOCATION	CIRCUMFERENCE # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
Appendix	A		81	

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@ @ @ & & &	**************************************		616 IN. 94 DEG. REV/MIN 625112067	(Þ
6.888 4.983	PRESSURE ***COFFTENT (CP. ***COFFTENT (C		7.7.35 7.7.35 9.94 9.625	-1. (Cont'd
6.87 4.883	မာပ ေလာက္ ရာရာရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရီရ		REF. LENGTH (L); REF. DIANETER (D); ROTATING BAND; HIGH NO, TATACK (ALPHA); SPIN RATE (P); X GG/LED RATIO (PD/2V); X GG/L	Figure A.
8.839 4.82	PRESSURE ***********************************	9 v.	G **	ÇĞĞĞĞĞĞĞ Ç
8.848 4.735	0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 *	6,969 5,438	PRESSURE ***********************************	- 99 2.70 9 - 99 2.70 9 - 2.70 9 2.70 9 2.70 9 2.70 9 2.70
H (2/b): 6.75 H (2/b): 4.269	**************************************	i (2/L): 0.945 i (2/D): 5.303	700. 700.	
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Appendix A



Appendix A

SOURCE : . LAHGLEY

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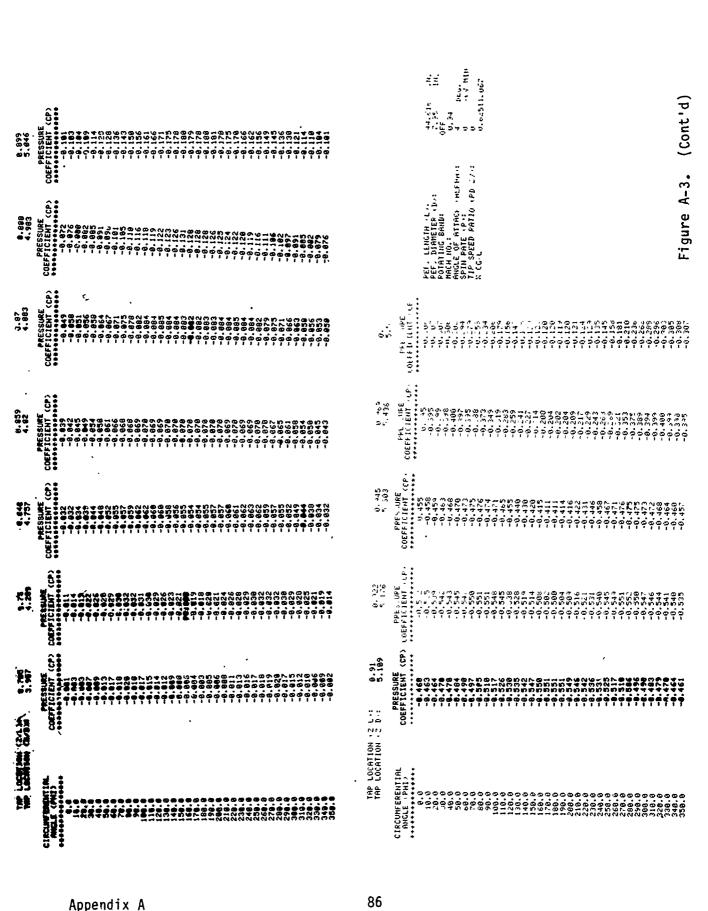
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6.922	ယ္ကို * ထုံး * c .		

Appendix A

Figure A-3. Rotating Band Off, $\alpha = 4^{\circ}$, P = 0 rpm

	44.616 IN. 77.95 IN. 0FF 0.94 IN. 4.9 DEG. 2V): 0 REV/HIH 0.625112067		9.66 3.786	# C + C + C + C + C + C + C + C + C + C
	REF. LENGTH (L); REF. DIRHETER (D); ROTATING BAND; HACH NO. 18 ATTACK (ALPHA); SPIN RATE (P); TIPIN RATE (P); X CG/LED RATIO (PD/2V);		9.6 9.63 4.63 4.63	**************************************
10°	Ĝ.* 55*		6.571 3.283	**************************************
4.0	PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP) ************************************		9.548 3.677	### CC CC ### C
8.28 1.571	PRESSURE ************************************		9.537 3.614	### SSURE F PRESSURE
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DATA SOURCE : LANGLEY



44.616 IN. 7.35 IN. 0FF 0.94 DEG. 4980 0.62827427 0.625112867	# CO # # F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
REF. LENGTH (L): REF. DIMMETER (D): ROINTING BAND: HRGH NO. 177RCK (ALPHA): SPIM RATE (P): TIP SPEED RATIO (PD/2V): X GG/L	9.55 9.55 9.55 8.55
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6.05 Per 10.05 P	9.569 5.436 5.436 CDEFFICIENT (CP) 6.339 6.334 6	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
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REF. LENGTH (L): REF. DIAMETER (D): ROTALING BRAD: RACLE OF ATTECK (SP): TIP SPEED RATIO (X) X CG/L	9.615 9.
0.5 2.886 2.886 2.886 4.445 4.445 4.445 4.445 4.445 4.446 4.	0.571 0.571 0.571 0.572 0.573 0.573 0.574 0.575 0.577 0.
6.4 2.245 2.245 2.245 COFFICENT (CP) 6.0020 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199 6.0199	9.54 9.54
PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP) ************************************	0.537 0.
0.16 0.898 0.898 0.898 0.172 0.887 0.883 0.988 0.988 0.988 0.988 0.088 0.088 0.088 0.088	0.526 2.35
(2/L): 6.07 (2/D): 6.393 COFFICIENT (CP) ************************************	ES (272): 0.593 (2
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DATA SOURCE 1

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		24-516 1N. 7-55 1N. 00-54 10 10-60. 10-60-74-77 0-60-75-77 10-60-75-77 10-60. 00-555112067		0.705 3.957	PPENSIVE COEFFICIENT CCP. 0.013 0.013 0.013 0.015 0.01
	TH (L.); EER (D.); BAND: ATTRO (ALPHR); (P); FATTU (PD 2V);			3.706	F.F.S.UPE C.O.F.F.T.C.EHI C.P. C.O.D.S.E. C.
		REF. LENGTH (L.: PET DIBMETER (D. PROTÀTING BRUD: MACHING ING: RUGGE OF RITAL) X FG. LENGTH (P.: X FG.		3.454	COEFFICE COEFFI COEFFI
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	10.4	PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP- 0.020 -0.020 -0.042 -0.142 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184 -0.184		3.677	COEFFICIENT (CP. 1) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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	0.16 0.898	PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP. 0.172 0.0149 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084 0.084		0.526 2.45	PRESSOR
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6.91 5.189	**************************************			
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6.888 4.983	**************************************			A -6
6.87 4.883	COEF PRESSURE		PEF. LEAGTH (L): PEF. DIANETEP (D): POTATING BAND: WIGH NO: RNGLE OF ATTACK (ALPHA): SPIN RATE (P): TIP SPEED PATIO (PD/2V): X CG/L	Fjaune
0.859 4.82	PRESSURE ***********************************	8.5.9		5.000000000000000000000000000000000000
6.848 4.757	COEF PRESSURE (CEP PRESSURE (C	6.459 5.438	PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP. -0.350 -0.350 -0.350 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410 -0.410	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
(2/L): 0.75 (2/D): 4.269	**************************************	(2/1): 0.945 (2/1): 5.303		န်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်္ခရိုင်ချိုင်္ခရိုင်ချိန်ချိန်ချိန်ချိန်ချိန်ချိန်ချိန်ချိန
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95 111. 94 IEG. PEV/MIN 625112067			6.765 3.965	** ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ###
	447.5 000000000000000000000000000000000000		9.66 3.706	######################################
	REF. LENGTW (L): REF DIAMETEP (b): ROTALING BROS: RACH LOF BITACL (CL): SPIN RATE (P): TIP SPEED PATIO (P): X CC/L		6.615 3.454	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
0.5 2.806	PRESSURE ************************************		9.571 3.203	######################################
6.4 2.248	PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP.) ************************************		0.548 3.077	PRESSURE ************************************
0.28 1.571	PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP.		6.537. 3.914	PRESCRIPTION OF THE PRESCR
0.16 0.898	PESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP) 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000		985 66 67	
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9.899 5.046	å * å *			
9888	â		44.616 IH. 7.95 IN. 0N. 9.94 9.94 9.625112867	(Cont'd)
6.887 4.883	ù •		PEF. LENGTH (L); 9-EF. DIAPETEP (2); 9-OTATING SA49; 10-OTATING SA49; 10-O	Figure A.7.
6.8 82.82 5.82	######################################	. 8 . 8 8 . 8	· **	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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	44.616 IN. 7.95 IN. 0.94 DEC. 496 REV/HIN 9.162827427		6.785	**************************************
	EMCTH (L): IIPMETER (D): HG BMMD: OL; ATTACK (RLPHA): OF ATTACK (RLPHA): FEED RATIO (PD/24): LED RATIO (PD/2		0.66 3.786	C *
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6.28 1.571	**************************************		8.537 3:014	Q.*
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685.8 (C/2)	PRESSURE ************************************		(2/L): 0.503 (2/D): 2.824	PRESSURE 10.127 10.1
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6.848 4.757	G** GD**	8.969 5.438	COEFTIENT (CP) ************************************	
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6.4 2.45	PPESSUPE COEFFICIENT (F. 0.000 -0.020 -0.020 -0.035 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154 -0.154	6.548 3.677	୍ତି : ଜନ୍ମ : ଜନ : ଜନ : ଜନ : ଜନ : ଜନ : ଜନ : ଜନ : ଜন : ଜন : ଜন : ଜন : ଜন : ଜন : ଜন : ଜন
0.28 1.571	PPESSURE COFFICIENT (CF. 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0051	0.557	
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L: 0.87 D: 0.345	PRESSUPE COEFFICIENT (CP. 0.244 0.184 0.185 0.185 0.185 0.185 0.185 0.08	AUE	14. 24. 11. 11. 11. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12
1913	CIRCURF EPENTIAL RAGE CPHI 1000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DATH SUUPCE : TAF LOCATION TAP LOCATION	CIPCUME EPENT III. REGIL F. FHI. 10.0 1

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######################################	HAD: 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189.
### ##################################	REF. LENGTH (L); ROTATING BRIFER (D); ROTATING BRICH NO; ROTATING ROTE (P); SPIN RATE (P); Y CG/L Figure A-9
## CCORP F P. # S	**************************************
######################################	0. 469 0. 469
# 0.75 # 0.75	(27L); PRESSURF COEFFICIENT ***CPF CITCHENT ***CPF CI
1100-00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TAP LOCATION TAP L

Appendix A

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	6.66 3.76 6.66 3.76 6.66 3.76 6.66
REF. LENGTH (L): REF. DAMETER (D): ROTOTING BRID: MICH NO.: RICE OF RITECK (RLPHR): RICE (P): TIP SPEED RATIO (FD/2V): X CG/L	**************************************
0.5 2.806 2.806 2.806 2.806 2.339 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445 2.0.445	6.5471 6.5471
0.4 2.245 2.245 COEFFICIENT (CP) 4.845.848.848.848.848.848.908.848.908.908.908.908.908.908.908.908.908.90	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6
0.29 1.571 1	######################################
0.16 0.898 PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP) ************************************	COEFF P
(2/L): 0.07 (2/D): 0.393 PRESSURE COEFFICIENT (CP) ************************************	(27L)3
TAP LOCATION (2 CIRCUMFERENTIAL ANGLE (PHI) ************************************	MIN SOURCE 1. CONTROL OF CONTROL

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8.91 5.189	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		
	*** *** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	9 82	
	######################################	: (перия):) (РБ/2V):	
8.87 4.883	######################################	REF. LENGTH (L): POTATING BRUD: HACH NO: RANGE OF ATTACK (ALPHA): STUR RATE (P): TIP SPEED RATIO (PD/2V): X CG/L Figure A-10	
0.859 4.82	PRESSURE ***********************************	**************************************	
0.848	PRESSURE ************************************	6.969 6.969 7.438 8.438	;
0)1 6.75	### COFFF COFF COFFF COF	**************************************	565.0-
TAP LOCATION (2/L)	### ##################################	TAP LOCATION (2/L): TAP LO	350.0
	Appendix A	100	

APPENDIX B

PLOTTED WIND TUNNEL TEST DATA

This appendix contains the measured pressure data in plotted format. Each set of plots relates to a specific model configuration and test condition with data for both the spinning and non-spinning cases presented on each plot. The appendix figures include the following data:

Figure	Rotating band	Angle of attack (deg)	Spin rate (rpm)
B1	OFF	0	0,4900
B2	OFF	4	0,4900
В3	OFF	10	0,4900
B4	ON	0	0,4900
B5	ON	10	0,4900

Because of the computer format, some of the terms in Appendix B are different from those of the main report text. The following define these terms:

<u>Term</u>	Symbol used in report text
P-P STATIC	ΔΡ
C.P.	$c_{\mathbf{p}}$
PHI	ф

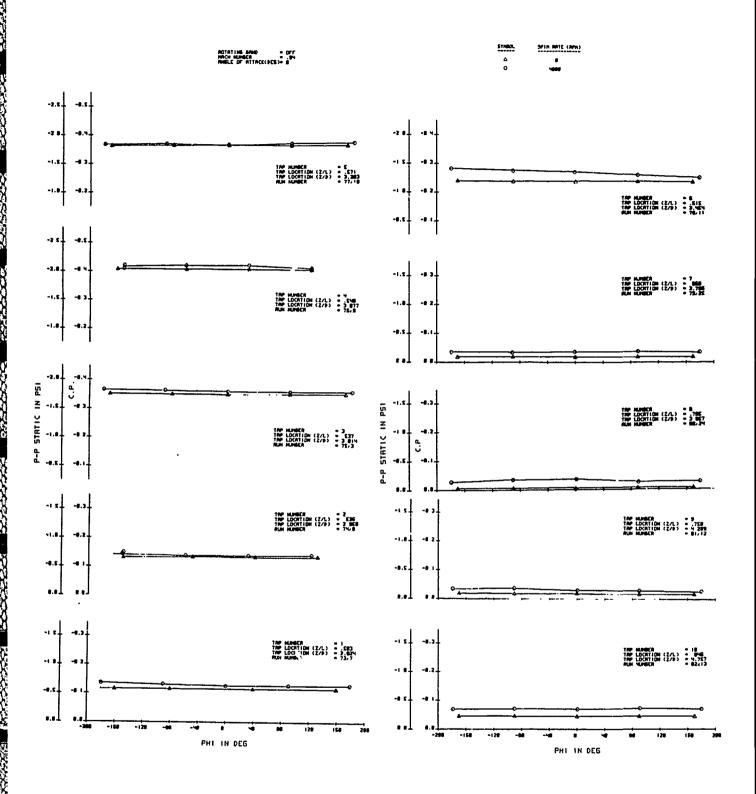


Figure B-1. Rotating Band Off, $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$

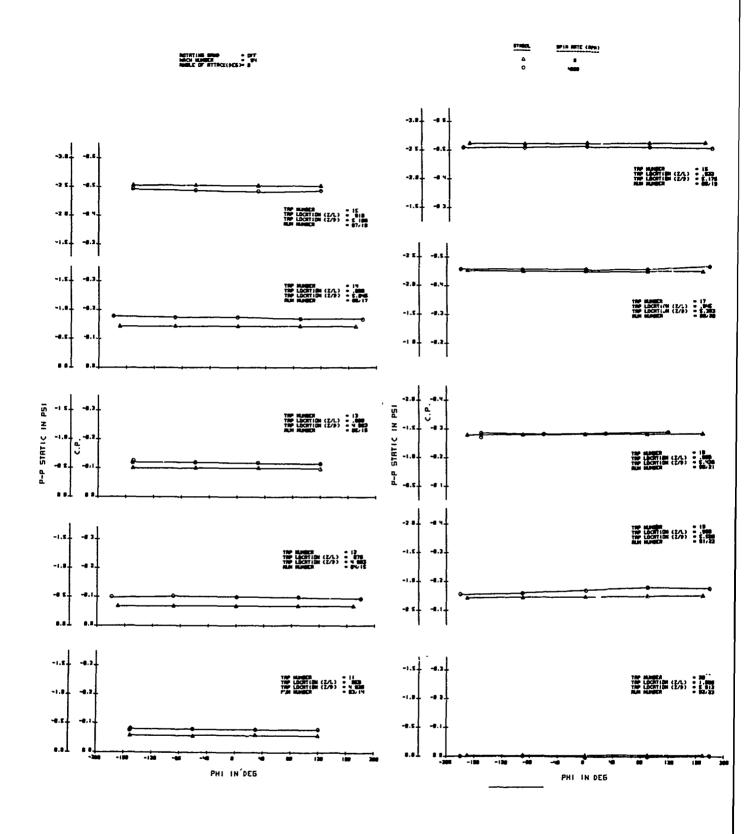


Figure B-1 (Continued)

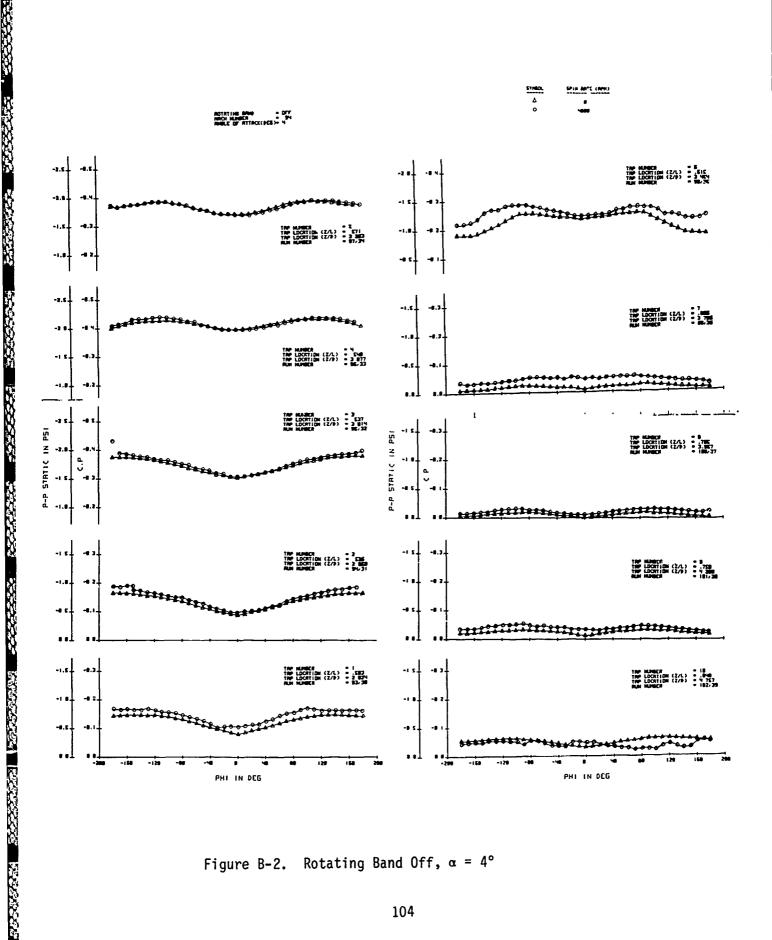


Figure B-2. Rotating Band Off, $\alpha = 4^{\circ}$



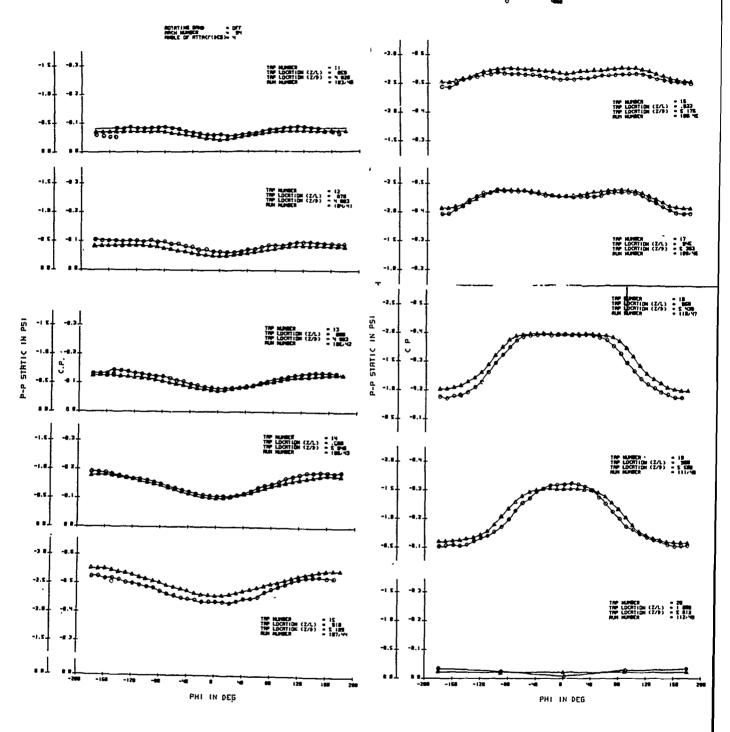


Figure B-2 (Continued)
105

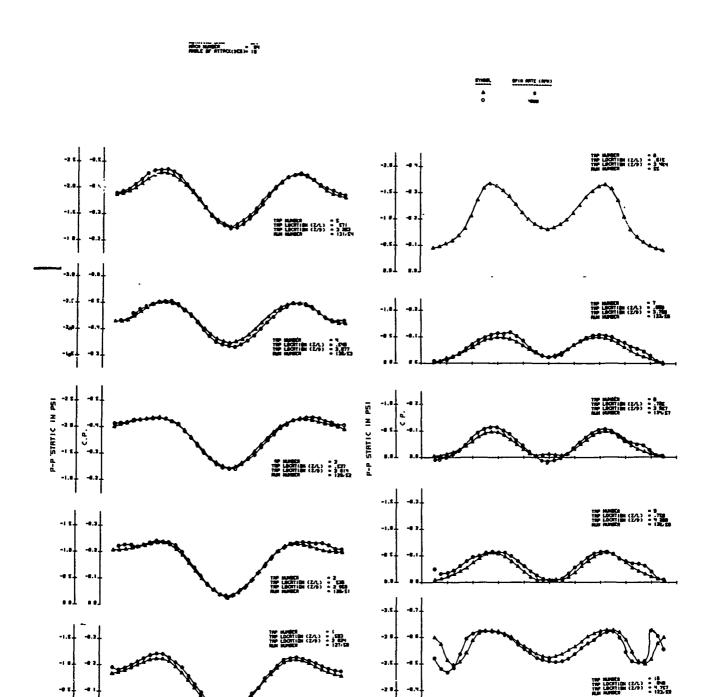


Figure B-3. Rotating Band Off, $\alpha = 10^{\circ}$

PHI IN DEG

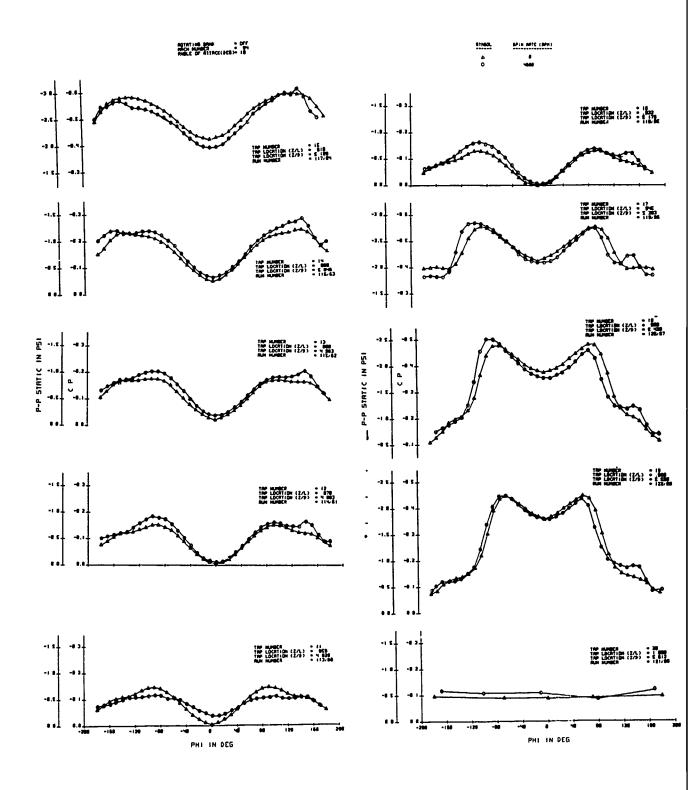


Figure B-3 (Continued)

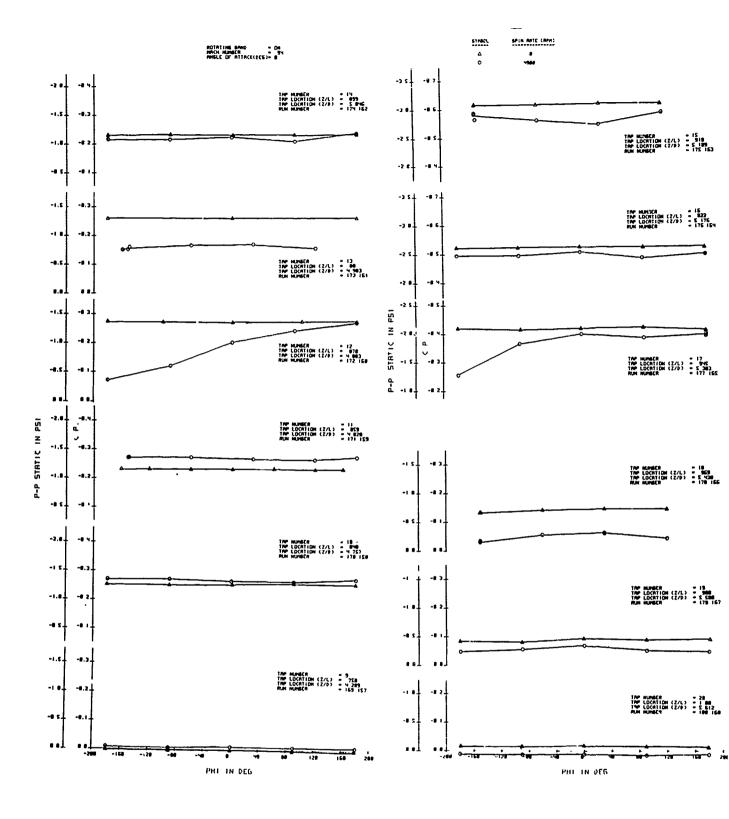


Figure B-4. Rotating Band On, $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$

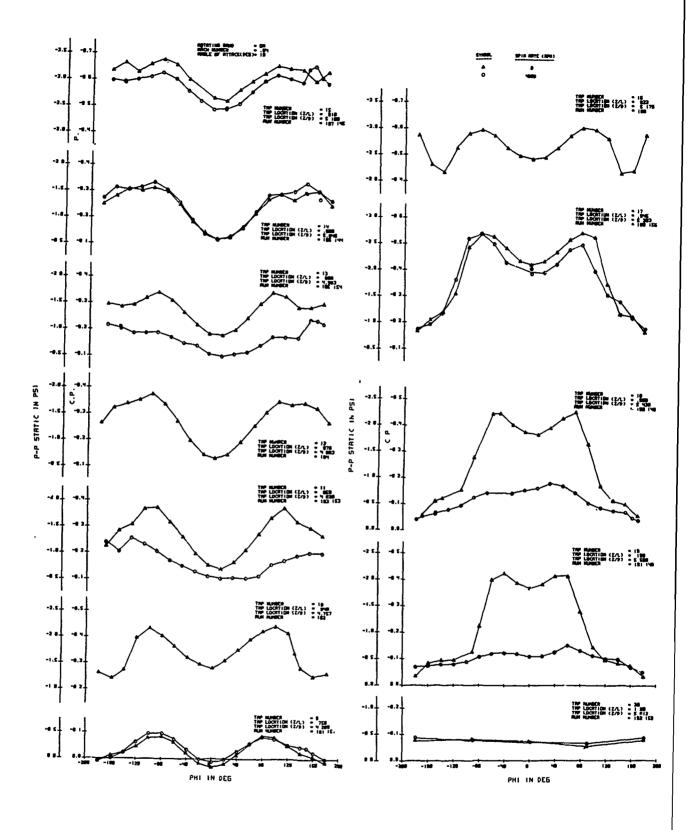


Figure B-5. Rotating Band On, $\alpha = 10^{\circ}$

APPENDIX C

FORCE AND MOMENT TERMS COMPUTED FROM SURFACE PRESSURE DATA

This appendix contains both local and total force and moment coefficients and related terms as computed from the measured surface pressure data. Each set of data relates to a specific model configuration and test condition as follows:

Figure	Rotating band	Angle of attack (deg)	Spin rate (rpm)
C1	OFF	0	0
C2	0FF	0	4900
C3	OFF	4	0
C4	OFF	4	4900
C5	OFF	10	0
C6	OFF	10	4900
C7	ON	0	0
C8	ON	0	4900
C9	ON	10	0
C10	ON	10	4900

These data indicate the total coefficient values as well as the contribution to the coefficient values due to the nose, cylinder, and boattail portions of model where:

Region (Z/L)
0 to .537
.537 to .910
.910 to 1.00

The terms are listed for the longitudinal location at which they were computed. Because of the computer format, some of the terms are different from those in the main report text. The following define these terms:

Terms	Symbol used in report text	Definition (if not in report text)
XCG/L	X _{cg} /L	
ZI/L	Z _i /L	
ZI	Zi	
DZI	ΔZį	
DIA	di	Diameter of model at $Z_{\hat{i}}$
CNI LOCAL	C _N	Local normal force coefficient normal to local surface
CN	$c_{\mathbf{N_i}}$	Local normal force coefficient normal to longitudinal (Z) axis
C Sum	∑c ^{N i}	Summation of local normal force coefficients from nose
СМ	C _M	Local pitching moment coefficient
CYI LOCAL	CYi	Local side (Magnus) force coef- ficient normal to local surface
CY Sum	Σςγ	Summation of local side (Magnus) force coefficients from nose
Cn	c _n i	Local yawing (Magnus) moment coefficient
NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT	C _N	Total normal force coefficient
PITCHING MOMENT	CM	Total pitching moment
COEFFICIENT (NOSE)		Coefficient referred to tip of nose $(Z/L = 0)$
PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG)		Total pitching moment coefficient referred to Ref C.G. (Z/L = .625)
NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE)		Normal force coefficient due to nose portion of model
PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (NOSE)		Pitching moment coefficient due to nose portion of model referred to tip of nose (Z/L = 0)

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(CG)	(NOS	SE)

NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT (CYL)

PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CYL) (NOSE)

PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (CYL)

NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT (BT)

PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (BT)

PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (BT) Pitching moment coefficient due to nose portion of model referred to Ref C.G. (Z/L = .625)

Normal force coefficient due to cylindrical portion of model

Pitching moment coefficient due to cylindrical portion of model referred to tip of nose (Z/L = 0)

Pitching moment coefficient due to cylindrical portion of model referred to Ref C.G. (Z/L = .625)

Normal force coefficient due to boattail portion of model

Pitching moment coefficient due to boattail portion of model referred to tip of nose (Z/L = 0)

Pitching moment coefficient due to boattail portion of model referred to Ref C.G. (Z/L = .625)

	Wns	0.00E+00 0.00E+00 0.00E+00 0.00E+00	4.32E-14 4.32E-14 -1.09E-13 -5.56E-14 -2.04E-13 -2.69E-13	-4.17E-14 -3.11E-13 -1.40E-13 -4.51E-13 -3.34E-14 -4.84E-13	-2.646+14 -5.116+13 -1.086+14 -5.226+13 -3.276+14 -5.546+13	-2.83E-14 -6.49E-13 -3.78E-14 -6.78E-13	1.90E-13 -5.73E-13 -1.90E-13 -7.68E-13	-4.526-13 -1.586-12 -2.366-14 -1.696-12 1.186-13 -1.496-12	**1,49360E=12 **-6,62764E=12 **1,38784E=12	#-2.69449E-13 #-8.1333E-13 #-1.31941E-13	=-4.98988E-13 =-2.03302E-12 = 2.82487E-13	=-7.25160E-13 =-3.78129E-12 = 1.23730E-12
		2.125 3.812 9.99E+00 5.875 6.975 6.98E+00 6.875 7.9							(MOSE) (CG)	IOSE) HOSE) (HOSE) CG> (HOSE)	(CYL) (CYL) (CYL)	T) HOSE: (BT) Cr) (BT)
44.616 IN. 7.95 IN. 9.94 DEG. 9 REV/HIN 0.625112067	12Q ****	3.123 7.139 12.492 17.846 9.304 9.304 9.304							HONEEL COEFFICIENT (MOMENT COEFFICIENT (MOMENT COEFFICIENT (FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (NOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (NOSE)	FORCE COEFFICIENT COMMENT COEFFICIENT CO	FORCE COEFFICIENT (BT) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (BT) HOMENT COEFFICIENT (C/) (BT)
	•								MAGNUS P MAGNUS P	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS	MAGNUS MA
REF. LENGTH (L): REF. DIMBTER (D): ROTATING BAND: HRCH NO: HRCH CO FATTHCK (ALPHA): SPIN RATE (P): TIP SPEED RATIO (PD/2V): X CG/L	CH CH CH SUN ******							-0.0018 -0.0024 -0.0018 -0.0024 -0.0018 -0.0024 -0.0018 -0.0024	m-1.79196E-03 m-2.42109E-03 m-3.06544E-03	m-1.79196E-03 m-2.42109E-03 m-3.86544E-03	* 4.31000E<12 * 1.61200E=11 *-9.99761E=13	= 2.06000E-12 = 1.09800E-11 =-3.75316E-12
2225 x	** **	0.0003	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	9.0000 9.0000 9.0000	6.0000 0.0000 0.0000				
	CN1 LOCAL ******	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-	9.9991 9.9990	0.0000	9.0900 9.0900 9.0900	9.9869 9.9869 9.9869	9.8888 9.8888 9.8888	6.0000 6.0000 6.0000		NOSE >	נאר) רי	£1,
	OIA.	2.125 3.812 5.375 6.875	7.718	7.7.7 9.88 9.88 9.88 9.88	7.950	7.950	7.950 7.950 7.958	7.0228	(NOSE)	(NOSE) (NOSE) ((CYL) (110SE) (110SE)	(87) (NOSE) (CG) (BT
	NI > (IN)	5.130 4.685 5.354 4.908							FORCE COEFFICIENT MOMENT COEFFICIENT MOMENT COEFFICIENT	FORCE COEFICIENT (NOSE) (NOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (NOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (NOSE)	FORCE COEFFICIENT (CYL) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (CYL) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (CYL)	FORCE COEFFICIENT (BT) HOMENI COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (C
	21 (1N)	3.123 7.139 12.492 17.846	22.308 22.449 23.450	24.85 194.45 194.45	33.461	37.821 38.321 38.821	39.616 40.116 40.616	43.235	FORCE CO HOMENT (FORCE C.	FORCE CI	FORCE CO
	21.7	6.976 6.168 6.288	6.55 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53 6.53	0000 0000 0000 0000	9.669 9.795 9.759	9.848 9.859 870	6.888 6.899 0.910	6.922 6.945 6.989	NORMAL PITCHING PITCHING	NORMAL PITCHING PITCHING	HORMAL PITCHING PITCHING	NORMAL PITCHING PITCHING

Figure C-1. Rotating Band Off, $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ P = 0 rpm

44.616 IN. 0F7 95 IN. 0F8 9-94 0 DEG. 4.960 REV/MIN 6.62511267	21 DZ1 DIA. CY1 CY CY CY (IN) LOCAL SUM	******** ****** ****** ****** 8.09E+88 9.89E+89 9.3.1.23	7.139 4.685 3.812 0.88E+89 0.88E+89 0.88E+89	17.846 4.988 6.875 0.00E+00 0.09E+00 0.00E+00	22,388 2,302 7,718 0,88E+80 0,09E+80 0,09E+80 2,39E+80	23.450 0.756 7.937 -1.095-13 -1.095-13 2.395-04	23.961 0.566 7.950 6.46E-85 6.46E-85 3.64E-84 24.461 0.750 7.950 4.15E-84 4.15E-84 7.18E-84	25.461 1.588 7.958 -5.11E-04 -5.11E-04 2.87E-84	27.461 2.888 7.958 4.75E-83 4.75E-83 4.96E-83 29.461 2.888 7.958 -2.14E-14 -2.14E-14 4.96E-93	31.461 2.000 7.950 1.63E-03 1.63E-63 6.59E-03	33.461 3.189 7.958 1.61E-83 1.61E-83 8.28E-83 37.821 2.438 7.958 -1.45E-13 -1.45E-13 8.28E-83	38,321 0.580 7.950 -2.99E-14 -2.99E-14 8.20E-03	38.821 0.548 7.950 2.25E-04 2.25E-04 8.42E-03	49.116 0.500 7.950 4.07E-04 4.07E-04 8.83E-03	48.616 0.518 7.950 6.44E-05 0.44E-05 8.89E-03	41.131 8.772 7.873 3.71E-83 3.86E-83 8.93E-83 42.159 1.843 7.625 -4.28E-13 4.16E-13 8.95E-83	43.236 0.733 7.375 -1.28E-04 -1.27E-04 8.82E-03 43.725 0.690 7.250 -8.72E-04 -8.65E-04 7.96E-03		FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE)	HOMENT COFFICIENT (CG) FORCE COFFICIENT DERIVATIVE MRT SPIN RATE = 0.949122266	COEFFICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE HRT SPIN RATE	FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE)	MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (NOSE) FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE WRT SPIN RATE (NOSE) =	COEFTICIENT (GC) DERIVATIVE WRT SPIN RATE (NOSE)	FORCE COFFICENT (CYL) MOMENT COFFICENT (CYL)	FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE WRT SPIN RATE (CVL) COEFFICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE WRT SPIN RATE (CLY)	AND		FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE HRT SPIN RATE (BT) COEFFICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE HRT SPIN RATE (BT)	
	ZIZ CIN	9.379	9.169	9.488	9.58	9.326	9.537	6.571	9.613	0.705	9.759	0.839	9.879	968	9.910	945	9.969 9.980		MAGNUS	MAGNUS	MAGNUS	MAGNUS	RACHUS	FAGNUS	MAGNUS	APENDS:		MAGNUS	MAGNUS	
REF. LENGTH (L): ROTATING SHND: RNCH RO. 1 RNCH RO. 1 RNCH RO. 1 SPIN RATE (P): TIP SPEED RATIO (PD/2V): X CG/L	CN CM	·····································															-0.0042 -0.0127 -0.0344 -0.0138		z-4.34259F-03	=-0.813313269 =-1.92129F=03	=-0.026801552 =-0.011857803	1.39728E-03	a-1,38473E-03 a-3,59718E-03	=-8,62373E-03 =-0,022201040	m-2,46248E-03	* 8.44745E-84 * 8.44745E-84 *-0.815197984		=-4.82828E-04	= 8.31143E-04 =-2.97991E-83	* 5.12965E-03
A TOPER X	3	*****															0.0000							SPIN RATE (NOSE) SPIN RATE (NOSE)			SPIN RATE (CLY)			
	CNI	****															0.0800				IVE KRI SPIN RATE	<u> </u>	HOSE)	E 18		و رو پيرون	Ä	į	(BI) BI) IVE HRT SPIN RATE (BI)	VE WRT SPIN
	DIA.	****	2,125	3.812	6.8	7.750	7.937	7.958	7.958	7.958	7,958	7,938	7.950	7.958	7.950	7.950	7.625	7.250		CKOSE	T DERIVATI	(NOSE)	(CG) (DERIVATI	(CYL)	r (NOSE) r (CG) (DERIVATI	(BT)	T (CG) (DERIVATI
	120 CIN)		N.	41	*	N 60	000	90		4 (4		.,					1.043	_	**************************************	HOMENT COEFFICIENT	OEFF ICIENT	DEFE ICIENT	G MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (DEFF ICIENT	OEFF ICIENT	S MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (S MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (CY	IENT (CC)	OEFF ICIENT	MOMENT COEFFICIENT (AUSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (SENT (CG)
	12 12 18	*****	3.123	7.139	17.846	22.388	23.458	24.461	25.461	29.461	31.461	33.461	38.321	38.821	40.116	40.616	42.159	43.725		MOMENT	FORCE	COEFF C	MOMENT	FORCE	FORCE C	MOMENT	COEFFIC	FORCE C	MOMENT	COEFFIC
	217	****	9.828	9.168	6.40	6.5888 5.5888 5.5888	9.326	9.537 9.548	0.571	9.669	0.785	0.758	P. 859	9.879	0.838 0.839	9.918	0.945 0.969	0.980		PITCHING	NORMAL	NOPHO!	PITCHING	NORMAL	NORMAL	PITCHING	MOMERIT	NORMAL	PITCHING	MOMENT

Figure C-2. Rotating Band Off, $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$, P = 4900 rpm

	CN *****	2.18.00 2.18.0	275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275	93E-04 95E-03 31E-04	62E-03	65E-63 82E-63 97E-63	95E-03 59E-03 59E-03	10E-03				
	*88	4400 8440	2222	222 446 446		228	8888 6486	83 8.	13E-03 39E-03 94E-03 426803 870880	29E-04 89E-04 94E-05 74E-03 65E-83	8.67788E-04 3.55719E-03 -5.12840E-04 0.012430145 -7.34589E-03	7.71709E-04 4.15491E-03 -1.44762E-03 0.011053921 -0.020735638
	CV SUM *****	-6.10E-14 -1.79E-13 -9.30E-13	2.58E-	- 286.4 - 286.4 - 386.4	9.48E	9.446-	1.00E- 1.15E- 1.32E- 1.55E-	1.78E-	= 1.77513E-03 = 8.10339E-03 =-1.87594E-03 = 0.025426803 =-0.026870880	= 1.35629E = 3.91289E = 8.45194E = 1.94274E	# 8.677 # 3.557 # 5.128 # 7.345	1.7.717 1.154 1.154 1.0.019 1.0.029
	***		56-85 86-04 96-05 46-05	885-98 96-98 96-98	######################################	26-55 26-55	25 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 -	SE-04		(HSE)	(CYL)	(B)
	5 46	4400	ស្¥សិស ស ស ស	10 4 4 4 1 4 4 10 4 4	4447 -000 -00-0	- 2000 -20	4-4-	4 2.2	RLPHA	CHOSE,	CYL,	1 (BT)
	CYI LOCAL	-1.09E-114	5.56E-0 1.08E-0 2.79E-0 3.24E-0	. 55E-0 . 78E-0	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	326-0	37E-0	2.27E-0	T ALPHA IVE WRT	, I ALPHA IVE WRT	I ALPHA IVE HRI	T ALPHE IVE WRI
									IVE HR	(NOSE) NOSE) IVE MR ERIVAT	(CYL) CYL) IVE HR	(81) 81) 1VE HR ERIVAT
	118. (118)	3.812 5.375 6.875 7.718	7.758 7.937 7.958 7.958	7.958	7.958	7.950	7.875	7.258	MOMENT COEFFICIENT (MOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE MRT ALPHA MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE URT	CCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (NOSE) ENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (NOSE) ENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (NOSE) CCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE URT RLPHA ENT COEFFICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE WRT	CE COEFFICIENT (CYL) ENT COEFFICIENT (HOSE) (CYL) ENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (CYL) CE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE WRT ALPHR ENT COEFFICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE HRT	FORCE COFFICIENT (81) MONTAL COFFICIENT (40) MONTAL COFFICIENT (40) MONTAL COFFICIENT (50) FORCE COFFICIENT DERIVATIVE WAT ALPHA MONTAL COFFICIENT (50) MONTAL COFFICIENT (50) MONTAL COFFICIENT (50) MONTAL COFFICIENT (50)
; IN. IN. PEG. REY/MIN	DZI ****	2.4.4.6 2.6.6.6 30.05 30	7571 756 758 758	088	438 686 686 686 686 686 686 686 686 686 6	9.4.4.8 9.4.4.6 9.4.4.6		.690	CIENT ICIENT ICIENT ICIENT ICIENT	CIENT ICIENT ICIENT CIENT ICIENT	CIENT ICIENT ICIENT ICIENT ICIENT	CIENT ICIENT ICIENT ICIENT
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447.00 4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	ZIZ	7.139 12.492 17.846 22.388	44.64	25.55	33.46	888	6444 69-194	43.72	FORCE MOMENT FORCE MOMENT	FORCE HONENT HONENT FORCE	FORCE MOMENT FORCE MOMENT	FORCE HOMENI FORCE MOMENI
ИА): 2V):	78#S	20000 21.2.4.2 200000	23.00 23.00 24.00 25.00	. 615 . 669	228	9889	9225	9.986	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS
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REF. LENGTH (L): REF. DIAMETER (D): ROTHTHING BAND: RACH NO.: ANGLE OF ATTRCK (A): SPIN RATE (P): TIP SPEED RATIO (P): X CG/L	CH SUR ****	9.0168 9.0753	307	0.1368 0.1431 3.1272	3.1262	2337	0.1526 0.1526	9.1248	0.188144826 0.888224461 0.291166634 1.54966534	4.1 9554823 0.135161464 0.233102629 0.241067589 1.936045364	* 3,453838863 * 0,017486246 * 0,096240782 * 0,096240782 * 0,0953176686	= 0.084422884 = 0.241118958 = 0.085275551 = 0.085275551 = 1.221483721
&&&ECOHX	*								* 11 # 11		H HHHH	
	** **	0.033	900	986	988	888	0.00049 0.0057 0.0058	910.0	;	⊊	ξ (⊊ ^9	# (B)
	‡								;	HLPHH (NOSE)	CCYL CYL	(81) RLPHA
	CNI	.0172 .0249	.0040 .0040 .0066	9853	.000. 1000. 1000.	8869 8813 8813	6.00.00 6.00.00 6.00.00 6.00.00 6.00.00 6.00.00	9193) ITIVE HRT ALPHA	DERIVATIVE MRT P (NOSE) RTIVE WPT ALPHR	DERIVATIVE MRT I > (CYL) (CYL) TIVE WRT ALPHA	DEKINHIIVE WK! P E> (BT) (BI) ATIVE WRT RLPHR OBER:VATIVE WRT I
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	ESS.	5.37	2228	7.7	2.5.5 8.9.5 8.9.8	V. '. '.'		36.55	CNOSE	CGS CHOSE, CHOSE CGS	CYL) CYL) ERECED	FICIENT (CG) B FICIENT (NOSE) FFICIENT (CG) (FICIENT DERIVAT
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	C33	3.123 7.139 12.492	22.388	22.461 27.461	29.461 31.461 33.461	38.321	39.616 48.116 49.616	43.236	FORCE COEFFICIENT MOMENT COEFFICIENT FORCE COEFFICIENT D	MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) DE FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT DERIVATI	HOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) DE FORCE COEFFICIENT (CYL) MONENT COEFFICIENT (NOSC) MONENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (CG) (CG) (CG) (CG) (CG) (CG) (CG)	FORCE COEFF I WOMENT COEFF I FORCE COEFF I MOMENT COEFF I FORCE COEFF I MOMENT COEFF I FORCE FORCE FOR FORCE FOR
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		6.03.196.134 6.03.196.134 6.03.196.134 6.036.136.134				5859 5889 5828 5647 745	0000000 0000000 0004044	181 681 1-03 1109 537 537	- 1
		9.00E+00 -6.10E-14 -1.79E-13 -9.30E-13 -2.07E-04				# 0.016806859 # 0.073477580 #-0.014516158 #-0.20740828 # 0.103728484 #-0.3089590745	##-2.85802E-05 ##-7.62698E-06 ##-9.0938E-06 ##-1.09382E-03 ##-1.7599E-03		3.05026E-03 0.016081526 0.046081526 0.043691733 0.043691733 0.01787268
		6.00 6.00					HOSE, NLPHA (NSE) NTE (HOSE) TE (NOSE)	RT ALPHA (CYL) TIVE MAT ALP - (CYL) RT SPIN RATE (CYL)	BI) ILPHR (BI) NE (BI) E (BI)
	CYI LOCAL	7.08E-188 1.7.08E-114 1.7.08E-114 1.7.08E-114 2.808E-113 2.81E-134 2.81E-144	2.23E-04 6.23E-04 3.25E-04 -5.75E-04 -5.69E-04	4.19E-83 6.69E-63 -9.37E-84 6.57E-84	-6.95E-04 9.24E-04 -6.95E-04	MOMENT COEFFICIENT MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CE) FORCE COEFFICIENT (CE) DERLYPHING WEN MOMENT COFFICIENT (CE) DERLYPHING WEN RAPHE FORCE COEFFICIENT DERLYPHING WEN SPIN RAPE COEFFICIENT DERLYPHING WEN SPIN RAPE COEFFICIENT (CG) DERLYPHING WPT SPIN RAPE	FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (NOSE) MOINT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (NOSE) MOINT COEFFICIENT (COSE) (NOSE) FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE HAT ALPHA (NOSE) MOINT COEFFICIENT (COSE) DERIVATIVE HAT ALPHA (NISE) FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE HAT SPIN RATE (NOSE) COEFFICIENT (GC) DERIVATIVE HAT SPIN RATE (NOSE)	L.) MRT RLPHA PRIVE WRT F HRT SPIN RE) HET RLPHA (BT) HATIVE NRT ALPHA KRT SPIN RATE (E
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REF. LEHGTH (L): REF. DIAMETER (D): ROTATING BAND: HACH NO.: HACLE OF ATTACK SPIN RATE (P): TIP SPEEJ RATIO X CG~L	SUR SUR *****	0.004168 0.004168 0.120734 0.12073	1322 14403 1436 1387	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	1288334 12891 12891 12891	0.111129363 0.0111129363 0.207399773 1.59181887 0.4506042188 0.685867603		0000000	#-0.047160865 #-0.256409534 #-0.690960916 #-0.7552.;; # 1.362919142 #-0.291067170
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	DZI CIN)	138 988 384 387 171 171			0.588 0.772 0.783 0.783	FICIENT FICIENT FICIENT FICIENT COS 1	FICIENT FICIENT FICIENT FICIENT FICIENT CCENT	FICTENT FICTEN	FICIENT FICIEN
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21/L *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *		21 (11) *****	6.1.52.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	TO T
		21.L	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	NORMEL PITCHIN NORMEL PITCHIN NORMEL PITCHIN P

Figure C-6. Rotating Band Off, $\alpha=10^{\circ}$, P = 4900 rpm

	CY CY SUM	0000 0000 0000	0.00E+00 0.00E+06 4.32E-14 4.32E-14 1.09E-13 -6.56E-14	-1.176-14 -3.116-13 -1.406-13 -4.516-13	2.64E-14 -5.11E-15 -1.08E-14 -5.22E-13 -2.84E-05 2.84E-05	-1.48E-83 -1.37E-83 -3.51E-85 -1.48E-83 -2.47E-85 -1.38E-03	6.88E-05 .31E-03 7.31E-06 -1.30E-03 2.32E-05 -1.28E-03	-8.445-84 -2.125-83 -5.615-84 -2.685-83 -3.875-84 -2.995-83	w-2.9886E-03 m-0.015271450 m 4.78601E-03	m - 2 69449E-13 m - 8 13339E-13 m - 1 31941E-13	=-1.33127E-03 =-6.18284E-03 = 1.61777E-03	*-1.68759E-03 *-9.08861E-03 * 3.16824E-03
44.616 III. 7.95 III. 01.4 DEC. 0 PEV/HIN 0.625112067	ZI DIA. (III)	3.123 5.130 2.125 0.00E+08 7.139 4.885 3.812 0.00E+08 12.492 5.254 5.375 0.00E+08 17.846 4.908 6.875 0.00E+00	2,382 7,718 8,571 7,758 8,756 7,937	0.750 7.950 1.500 7.950 2.000 7.950	2.000 7.950 3.186 7.950	6.500 7.950 6.500 7.950 6.648 7.950 6.648 7.950	6.586 6.518 7.956 6.772 7.875	0.690 7.250	FORCE COEFFICIENT ANGSE, MOMENT COEFFICIENT ANGSE, MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG)	FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) NOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) NOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (NOSE)	FORCE COEFFICIENT (CYL.) MONENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) (CYL.) MONENT COEFFICIENT (CG.) (CYL.)	FORCE COEFFICIENT (BI) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (MOSE) (BI) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG) (BI)
REF. LENGTH (L): PEF. DIAMETER (D): ROTATING BAND: MACH NO.: RICE OF ATTACK (ALPHA): SPIN PATE (P): I P SPEED FATIO (FD/2V): X CG.L		0.0001 -0.0001 -0.0005 -0.0014 -0.0014	-0.0024 0.526 -0.0024 0.526 -0.0024 0.526	-0.0024 6.548 -0.0024 9.571 -0.0024 9.613	-0.0024 0.660 -0.0024 0.703 -0.0024 0.750	-0.0062 0.859 -0.0064 0.859 -0.0055 0.888		-0.0078 0.969 -0.0102 0.930		MAGNUS		#-1.23716E-93 MAGNUS FORCE #-5.66051E-33 MAGNUS MONEN # 2.32032E-03
	DIN, CHI CH	3.1125 3.812 5.812 5.815 6.0004	7.356	7,950 0,0000	7. 450 7. 450 6. 6000 1. 450 1. 450	7.950 7.950 9.0001 7.950 0.0001	6 7.950 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	7.525 7.375 7.250 0.0005	, NOSE,	. (RIOSE) ROSE)	(C) (C)(C) (C)(C) (A)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)(C)	, (B1) 81)
	ZI/L 21 021	070 160 7.139 280 12.498	200 22. 308 303 22. 308 303 23. 449	537 23.961 548 24.461 571 25.461	515 27.461 560 29.461 705 31.461	859 37.821 870 38.221	0.888 39.616 0.648 0.899 40.116 0.500 0.910 40.116 0.519 0.909 40.519 0.519	945 42.159 969 43.236 986 43.725	HORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT	NOPHAL FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) PITCHING HOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) PITCHING HOMENT COEFFICIENT (CG)	HOPMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT OF PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT OF PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT OF	NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT (BT. PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT -NOSE) PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT -CG) -

Figure C-7. Rotating Band On, $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$, p = 0 when

Figure C-8. Rotating Band On, $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$, P = 4900 rpm

	CYI C'Y CVI LOCAL SUM	8.40E-15 8.21E-15 8.21E-15 -1.17E-13 -1.07E-13 -1.04E-13 -3.11E-13 -3.07E-13 -1.14E-13 -1.66E-13 -1.65E-13 5.79E-13 -1.66E-13 8.87E-13 3.08E-13 -1.78E-05 1.37E-05 1.37E-05 -1.23E-13 1.23E-13 1.37E-05	-9.07E-14 -9.07E-14 1.37E-09 -9.07E-14 -9.07E-14 1.37E-05 -1.39E-14 -1.37E-14 2.97E-05 -2.34E-14 -2.34E-14 2.97E-05 -8.90E-15 2.97E-05 -3.85E-04 -3.85E-04 -3.85E-04 -3.65E-04 -3.85E-04 -3.85E-04 -4.66E-03 -4.66E-03	7,950 1.61E-03 1.61E-03 -5.21E-03 -2.43E-02 7.950 3.33E-04 -3.32E-04 -3.22E-03 -2.27E-02 7.950 1.76E-03 1.76E-0	MOSE. CO PERIOR BY REPH FOR PERIOR OF REPH FOR PERIOR OF REPH FOR PERIOR OF REPH FOR PERIOR OF PERIOR PERIOR OF PERIOR OF PERIOR OF PERIOR PER	10 HPPA (CVL) = 191 ALPA (CVL) = 191 ALP
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REF. LENGTH (L): REF. DIMHETER (D): ROTATIVE BRND: RCH NO.: RHCLE OF ATTACK (ALPHA): SPIN RATE (P): TIP SPEED RATIO (PD.2"): X CG^L	F7	2 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	3401 0.5714 0.888 3541 0.5494 0.888 3516 0.6573 0.918 3714 0.753 0.918 373 0.755 0.942 3374 0.755 0.945 33043 0.3661 0.988	0.2.3489394 HAGNUS 0.196527518 HAGNUS 1.566978 HAGNUS 4.371217843 HAGNUS 0.3669447 HAGNUS 0.3669447 HAGNUS 0.664876252 HAGNUS	
X TIPS A RACE X	SUM SUM	99999999999999999999999999999999999999	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	BLPHH BIORE	ALPHA (HSE) ALPHA (L'L) ALPHA (B1)
	DIR. CHI (IN) LOCAL	10.0110.00.00.00	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	7. 950 7. 950 8.	ANDSE - CLG) ERIVATIV CGS DER NOSE - CHOSE -	FFICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE HRT IN FICIENT (CC) (CVL) FFICIENT (GG) (CVL) FFICIENT DERIVATIVE HRT ALPHA FFICIENT CG) DERIVATIVE HRT FICIENT (CG) DERIVATIVE HRT FICIENT (CG) (CT)
	(IN) (IN) (IN)	22.22.23.3 22.23.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.3	84448 84448 84448 84448 84448 84448 8448	38.321 0.500 38.321 0.548 39.616 0.548 40.116 0.500 40.616 0.518 41.151 0.772 43.236 0.783 43.725 0.690	FORCE COEFFICIENT MOMENT COEFFI	TORENT COE TOREC COEF TORENT COE TOREC COEF TOREC COEF
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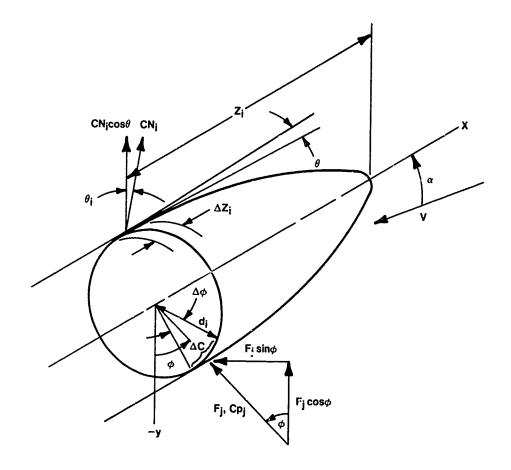
Figure C-9. Rotating Band On, $\alpha = 10^{\circ}$, P = 0° rpm

		5	236-15	00E-13 82E-13	53E-13 54E-12	55E-03	87E-03	57E-93	96E-02	43E-02	96E-92	95E-91	89E-01 15E-01	1.39E-31 1.31E-0;				
		55	******* 2.016-15.3	1.07E-13 -1.	5.79E-13 -9.	5.87E-04 1.	. 59E-04 1.	.00E-03 6.	. 64E-03 2.	.33E-03 3.	.90E-02 8.	.39E-02 1.	59E-02 1.	3.14E-02 1. 3.04E-02 1. 2.90E-02 1.	# 0.029971646 # 0.130721838 #-0.029084201 # 0.165995306 #-0.178807050	6.58461E-04 1.86630E-03 4.43699E-04 3.77270E-03 2.54221E-03 4.06389E-03	= 0.024107206 = 0.107112407 =-0.025540083 =-0.12914116 =-0.129145163 = 0.148745724 =-0.139112763	# 4.20598E-03 # 0.621743132 # 6.98782E-03 # 6.624098485 #-0.129145163 # 0.025958439
		స	1.	22	22	55	96	ခုန	300	669	66	ခိုင္	96	5.53E-03 -9.61E-04 -1.47E-03		18E) # 18	CSC CSC CSC CSC CSC CSC CSC CSC CSC CSC	31) PHR (81) E (81)
		CYI	******	-1.176-13	-1.66E-13 - 8.98E-13	5.89E-04	-3.146-05	3.125-03	1.285-03	5.885-03	3.816-03	1.236-63	-3.73E-04 -	5.576-03 -9.786-04 -1.486-03	HRI RLPH9 VATIVE HRI ALPHA HRI SPIN PATE WRI SPIN PATE	FORCE COEFFICIENT (HOSE) HOMENT COEFFICIENT (HOSE) (HOSE) FORCE COEFFICIENT (CG) (HOSE) FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE HRT BLEPHS (HO HOMENT COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE HRT BLE FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE HRT BLE FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE HRT SPIN RATE COEFFICIENT (GC) DERIVATIVE HRT SPIN RATE	NL) XXI ALPHA (CYI VATIVE MPT ALPI XXI SPIN RATE WRT SPIN RATE	T) WRT ALPHA (E VATIVE WPT AL WRT SPIN RATE
		eli Š												7.625	FORCE COEFFICIENT (NOSE) MOMENT COEFFICIENT (NOSE) HOMENT COEFFICIENT (CO.) FORCE COEFFICIENT (CC.) FO	T (NOSE) (NI (NOSE) (NI (CC) (NOSE) T DERIVATIVE NI (CC) DERI DERIVATIVE DERIVATIVE	FORCE JOEFFICIENT (CYL.) NON-MIT COFFFICIENT (CGS. (CYL.) HOMENT COFFFICIENT (CGS. (CYL.) FORCE COFFICIENT DERIVATIVE MRT. HYTERY COFFFICIENT CGS. DERIVATIVE HYTERY COFFFICIENT CGS. DERIVATIVE FORCE COFFFICIENT CGS. DERIVATIVE RRT. COFFFICIENT (CG.) DERIVATIVE RRT. COFFFICIENT (CG.)	CIENT (81, 101ENT (MSE) (81) 101ENT (CG) (81) 101ENT OCKNATIVE WRT 101ENT CG) DERIVATIVE WRT (CG) DERIVATIVE WRT
	_	120	*****	5.354	4.988 2.382	0.571	6.586 9.758	1.588	2.080	3.180	0.500	9.548	0.518	1.043 0.783 0.690	EFFICIEN 0EFFICIEN 0EFFICIEN EFFICIEN EFFICIEN EFFICIEN EFFICIEN	CEFFICIENT OCFICIENT OCFICIENT OCFFICIENT OCFFICIENT OCFFICIENT OCFFICIENT OCFFICIENT OC	EFFICIEN OEFFICIEN OEFFICIEN OEFFICIEN OEFFICIEN EFFICIEN	
žŽ	94 0 DEG. 162027427 625112807	21	3.12	7,139	17.846 22.388	22.449	23.961	25.461	31.461	33.461	38.321	39.616	40.616	42.159 43.236 43.725	FORCE CO MOMENT C MOMENT C FORCE CO MOMENT CO FORCE CO	FORCE CO HOMENT C HOMENT C FORCE CO HOMENT C FORCE CO FORCE CO	HORDE CO HOMENT C HORENT C HOVER CO FUNCE CO FUNCE CO FUNCE CO FUNCE CO FUNCE CO	FORCE JOEF MOMENT COE FORCE COEF HOMENT COE FORCE COEF COEFFICIEN
7.95 0N		717 718	*****	0.150 0.280	9.468 9.568	8,526 8,526	6.537	6 571	0.369	4.848	6.859 8.878	9.888 9.899	8.918 8.922	6.969 6.969 988	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS	MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS MAGNUS	MARGNUS MARGNU	MARGNUS MARGNU
_	(ALPH9): /PD/ 2V);	5	****	8.8178 8.8746	6.2835 6.3819	0.4736 0.5843	0.5538 6.5848	0.6384	0.7578	0.7338 0.7446	0.8265 0.8613	0.9852 0.3469	1.0984	1.8275 0.8827 0.8256 0.0020	4 & 8 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4	ి బడ్డి బ్రాహ్మం గా బాక్కెట్లు బ్రాహ్మం	. 24-1-45 25-1	መክክመፖራ 4 ሰፊክወው 4
ENGTH (L): SIRMETER (D): ING BRND:	ATTACK (P)1 RATIO	85	*	ල් ල්	သ် လ	စ်စ်	00	တ်စ	00	00	တ်တ်	တ်တ်	ာ်တံလ	0.4468 0.4194 0.4093	0.404723534 0.802723534 0.80272353 0.80272353 0.80273		* 0.108382053 0.108382053 0.108382053 0.1088437842 0.620983420 0.620983420 0.620983420 0.620983420 0.620983420	0.043203314 0.231218785 0.079653953 0.247536755 0.240840380 0.266641979
REF. LE	ANGLE OF SPIN SPEED TIP SPEED X CG/L	3												-6.0274 -0.0184 -0.0084	RLPHR RATE	HA (NOSE) ST ALPHA (NSE) RATE (NOSE)	6256	EPHA (BT) E (BT) (BT)
		CORL	*	6.652 9.6652	0.0801	9.0109	9.0165	9.0148 9.0255	9.0132 -0.0078	9.9912	9.9172	0.0084	0.0964	-0.0276 -0.0105 -0.0043	FT ALPHE TIVE WRI	ROSE) SE) E WRT ALPHR IVATIVE WRT E WRT SPIN R	ALPHA E MRT SFIR	ALPHA E WRT SPIN P
															> 2 > 0	ı √⊙>∝,>⊎	~ <u>~</u> ~~262	~
		EB.	•											7.825	NOSE (CG)	(NOSE) (NOSE) (CG) (N CG) (N CG) DE	CCYL) (BOSE) (CG) (CG) (CG) (CG) DI (CG) DI (CG) DI SELVATI	(81) (10SE) (CG) (8 DERIVHTI (CG) DE DERIVHTI
		DZI DIA.	***	4.685	4.988	0.571	6.506	1.586 7.	2.080 2.080 7.	3.180	6.588	0.048	0.5.88	0.783	06FFICIENT 405E- COEFFICIENT 405E- COEFFICIENT 4C5- OGFFICIENT 4C5- COEFFICIENT 4C5- COEFFI	OEFFICIENT (NOSE) OGFFICIENT (NOSE) OGFFICIENT (NOSE) OGFFICIENT OF STATEMENT OF	0EFFICIENT (CVL) COEFFICIENT (MOSE) OFFFICIENT (COFFICIENT (COFFIC	OGFFICIENT (81) COGFFICIENT (NOSE) COGFFICIENT (CG) 18 OGFFICIENT OGEN 18 COGFFICIENT (CG) DE DEFFICIENT (CG) DE DEFFICIENT (CG) DE
			***	4.685	4.988	0.571	6.506	1.586 7.	2.080 2.080 7.	3.180	6.588	0.048	0.5.88	043 783 690	HORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT 405E-PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT 405E-NORTH FORCE COFFICIENT 6C5-PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT 6C5-PITC	FORCE COE HOMENT CO HOMENT CO FORCE COE FORCE COE FORCE COE	FORCE COEMOMENT COMMOMENT COMMOMENT COEMOMENT COEM	HORMAL FORCE (OEFFICIENT (81)) PITCHING MONENT COEFFICIENT (GOSE) (61) PITCHING HOMENT COEFFICIENT (GC) (81) HORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE MINGHEN COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE MINGHEN DEFFICIENT (GC) DERIVATIVE MINGHENT (GC) DEFINATIVE MINGHENT (

Figure C-10. Rotating Band On, $\alpha = 10^{\circ}$, P = 4900 rpm

The following are derivations ${\boldsymbol{\cdot}} f$ selected data reduction terms included in Appendix C.

1. Derivation of Local Force and Moment Coefficient:



At pressure tap location Z_i : $\Delta P_j = C_{P_j} q$

$$F_j = C_{P_j} q S_j$$

$$q = \frac{\rho v^2}{2}$$

$$S_j = \Delta C \Delta Z_i$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{di}{2} \sin \Delta \phi$$

$$S_{j} = \frac{di}{2} \Delta Z_{i} \sin \Delta \phi$$

$$F_j = C_{p_j} q \frac{di}{2} \Delta Z_i \sin \Delta \phi$$

$$N_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} F_{j} \cos\phi_{j}$$

$$N_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} C_{p_{j}} q \frac{di}{2} \Delta Z_{i} \sin\Delta\phi \cos\phi_{j}$$

$$C_{N_{i}} = \frac{N_{i}}{qs}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi d^{2}}{4}$$

$$C_{N_{i}} = \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} 2 C_{p_{j}} \frac{d_{i} \Delta Z_{i} \sin\Delta\phi \cos\phi_{j}}{\pi d^{2}}$$

$$C_{N_{i}} = \frac{2 d_{i} \Delta Z_{i} \sin\Delta\phi}{\pi d^{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} C_{p_{j}} \cos\phi_{j}$$
similarly:
$$C_{y_{i}} = \frac{2 d_{i} \Delta Z_{i} \sin\Delta\phi}{\pi d^{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} C_{p_{j}} \sin\phi_{j}$$

$$\Delta\phi = 10 ^{\circ}$$

For this report, $i=1 \longrightarrow 27$ includes data from the 19 tap locations used in the Ames test model, plus data from 8 ogive locations obtained in reference 7.

 $j = 1 \longrightarrow 36$

 $C_{N} = \sum_{i=1}^{27} C_{N_{i}} \Delta Z_{i} \cos \theta_{i}$

where:

$$\Delta Z_{i} = \frac{Z_{i+1} - Z_{i}}{2} + \frac{Z_{i} - Z_{i-1}}{2}$$

$$\Delta Z_{i} = \frac{Z_{i+1} - Z_{i-1}}{2}$$

$$Q = Z_i = 1$$
 $Z_{i-1} = L - Z_{i-1}$

$$Q = Z_i = 27 \quad Z_{i+1} = L$$

similarly:

$$C_y = \sum_{i=1}^{27} C_{y_i} \Delta Z_i \cos \theta$$

$$M_i = N_i Z_i$$

$$M_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} F_{j} Z_{i} \cos\phi_{j}$$

$$c_{m_i} = \frac{M_i}{qsd}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$C_{m_{\hat{i}}} = \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta\phi} \frac{2 C_{p_{\hat{j}}} d_{\hat{i}} \Delta Z_{\hat{i}} Z_{\hat{i}} \sin \Delta \phi \cos \phi_{\hat{j}}}{\pi d^{3}}$$

$$C_{m_{\hat{i}}} = \frac{2 d_{\hat{i}} \Delta Z_{\hat{i}} Z_{\hat{i}} \sin \Delta \phi}{\pi d^{3}} \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta \phi} C_{p_{\hat{j}}} \cos \phi_{\hat{j}}$$

similarly:

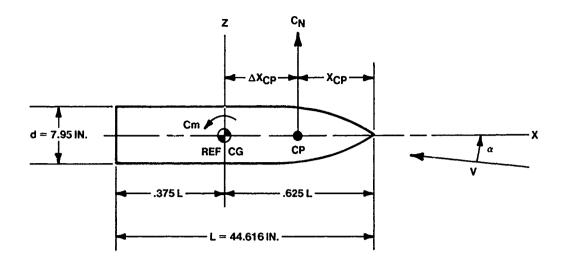
Appendix C

$$C_{n_{j}} = \frac{2 d_{j} \Delta Z_{j} Z_{j} \sin \Delta \phi}{\pi d^{3}} \sum_{j=1}^{360/\Delta \phi} C_{p_{j}} \sin \phi_{j}$$

$$C_{m_{nose}} = \sum_{j=1}^{27} C_{m_{j}} \Delta Z_{j}$$

$$C_{n_{nose}} = \sum_{i=1}^{27} C_{n_i} \Delta Z_i$$

2. Derivation of Normal Force and Magnus Force Centers of Pressure Locations:



$$X_{cp} + \Delta X_{cp} = .625L$$

$$\frac{\chi_{CP}}{L} + \frac{\Delta\chi_{CP}}{L} = .625$$

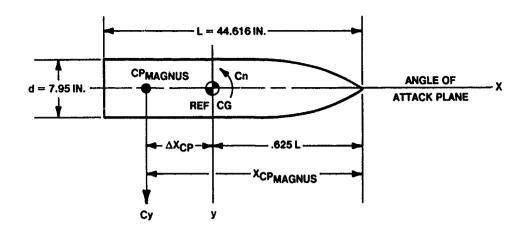
$$\frac{X_{CP} + \Delta X_{CP}}{L} = .625$$

$$\frac{X_{CP}}{L} = .625 - \frac{d}{L} \frac{\Delta X_{CP}}{d}$$

$$\frac{\Delta X_{CP}}{d} = \frac{C_{m_{\alpha}}}{C_{N_{\alpha}}}$$

$$\frac{x_{cp}}{L} = .625 - \frac{7.95}{44.616} \frac{c_{m_{\alpha}}}{c_{N_{\alpha}}}$$

$$\frac{\chi_{cp}}{L} = .625 - .1782 \frac{c_{m}}{c_{N_{\alpha}}}$$



$$x_{cp}_{MAGNUS} = \Delta x_{cp}_{MAGNUS} + .625L$$

$$\frac{X_{CP_{MAGNUS}}}{L} = \frac{\Delta X_{CP_{MAGNUS}}}{L} + .625$$

$$\frac{X_{CP}_{MAGNUS}}{A} = \frac{\Delta X_{CP}_{MAGNUS}}{A} \cdot \frac{d}{A} + .625$$

$$\frac{\Delta X_{CP_{MAGNUS}}}{d} = \frac{C_{n_{p}}}{C_{y_{p}}}$$

$$\frac{X_{CP_{MAGNUS}}}{L} = .625 + .1782 \frac{C_{n_{p}}}{C_{y_{p}}}$$

APPENDIX D

ENGINEERING DRAWINGS OF WIND TUNNEL MODEL COMPONENTS

Appendix D contains the engineering drawings of the model and sting components, including an assembly drawing.

Figure

D-1	Nose
D-2	Junction Ring
D-3	Forward Bearing Lock Ring
D-4	Aft Bearing Lock Ring
D-5	Drive Shaft
D-6	Armature Adapter Lock Nut
D -7	Motor Drive Adapter
D-8	Motor Lock Screw
D-9	Strut Nut
D-10	Core/Sting Lock Pin
D-11	Forward Ogive
D-12	Tail Section, Version A (Rotating Band Off)
D-13	Forward Core Motor/Eearing Support Section
D-14	Strut
D-15	Aft Core Section
D-16	Spinning Projectile Pressure Model Assembly
D-17	Mid Section
D-18	Tail Section, Version B (Rotating Band On)
D-19	Main Core Section (View 1)
D-20	Main Core Section (View 2)

